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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 88 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

ARMY OFFICER SACKED AND JAILED

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "C. & M. Gazette", after a long recital of the achievements of the retiring Governor of Punjab, says his speech, warning the Congress that the exploitation of the terms of the Delhi Pact would not be tolerated, electrified India and made history.

* * * *

Rather unfair this to Sir Malcolm and the ruler of the N. W. F. Province, who thought they had made all the history required, and quite insulting to the Viceroy to be told that Sir Geoffrey "set the note of the policy which Lord Willingdon's Government was henceforth to pursue, etc."

* * * *

We should think His Excellency would be really awfully annoyed at the suggestion that he was tamely toeing the line to the strong Punjab Satrap.

* * * *

Russia is accused of openly preparing for war, by the Japanese official paper, because she is increasing her transport facilities. She ought to keep these things quiet.

* * * *

In the meantime Japan's peace efforts in China show no abatement and more positions are being captured after prolonged and fierce bombardments. These pacifist Powers have an awfully hard job of it, trying to keep the peace.

* * * *

The Old Dame is so moved by mourning over the loss of Sir Geoffrey that she becomes tearfully reminiscent and recalls that when Sir William Vincent retired, a distinguished Indian politician—name not mentioned —"deplored the loss which the departure of public servants of his calibre must mean to the public life of India."

* * * *

The calibre of Sir William Vincent was such that most people would have forgotten that he ever existed if it were not for the Rowlatt Bills and Jallianwala Bagh, with which his name is indelibly associated.

* * * *

The same authority, it appears, wished some means could be found to retain such men in the country where their great experience and ability would be of value in contributing to the guidance of its general public life.

* * * *

Perhaps they could be induced to stay by doubling their pensions or offering them free passes on the trams or something of that sort. But most people would prefer them to have an inducement to go, instead of an inducement to stay.

* * * *

After all India is a poor country and she can't afford to pay more than she does for "great experience and ability" valuable as it is.

* * * *

That good old Fabian, Lord Passfield, fervently hopes that the Russian Goods Import Prohibition Bill will be used only for the defence of the six engineers now under trial. More like Direct Action than Fabian tactics.

* * * *
* * * *

Mr. Shamdasani spoke for 65 minutes and then stopped because of his sore throat, though he washed his speech down with a few glasses of cold water. He will give us the next instalment in the law courts, after providing himself with a sufficient supply of voice pastilles.

* * * *

A writer in a Delhi paper enquires: "Many have asked what the Y. M. C. A. does. Some have asked what is the trade it carries on? Some would know the exact activities of the Associa[illegible]." Its main trade is collecting subscriptions and its other activity is spending them.

* * * *

Determined to omit no dramatic detail of the Moscow drama Reuter tells us that the chief witness is a red-haired Russian. It shows how these Bolshies are born wicked.

* * * *

The Assembly sat till 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday. Quite like a real parliament!

* * * *

A correspondent writes that the "ill-fated seven hundred" in the Matriculation Mandap at Mint Road have to fight the severities of April weather in addition to answering exam. papers. In future those who can say they passed from the Mandap should have a pull over the simple matriculates of other years.

* * * *

"How is Isaac getting on with his young wife?"

"Well, a month after the wedding a belated telegram of congratulation arrived and they refused to take it in."

RIOT SCARE IN BOMBAY

Victoria Incident Leads To Street Affray Near Northbrook Gardens

THREE PERSONS INJURED IN EXCHANGE OF BRICK-BATS

The Northbrook Gardens and the adjacent localities were the scene of a great commotion on Thursday night.

It appears, at about 9-30 p.m., a victoria was passing through Kamatipura with two Mahomedans in it. The occupants of the gharry were quarrelling among themselves and shouting at some persons in the street. The victoria driver getting frightened drove fast.

The passers-by thought that the victoria had run over somebody and that the driver was driving fast to avoid trouble. They, therefore, started pursuing the victoria shouting "Pukro, pukro."

BRICKBATS.

By the time, the victoria reached the Northbrook Gardens, a fairly big crowd had gathered. The Muslims and Hindus among them thought some communal fight had started and began to throw stones and bottles at each other. In the fight that ensued, three persons got injured and were removed to hospital.

POLICE ON SCENE.

The police on receiving the news put through an urgent call to all the stations in the city and suburbs and within an hour of the fight, Superintendent Smith and a large number of police officers were on the spot.

Though large knots of idlers were to be found standing at short distances from Grant Road Corner to J. J. Hospital, eagerly discussing the earlier events of the evening, no more trouble is expected.

A strong police guard is being kept near the Northbrook Gardens and the neighbouring localities.

GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD ASSAULTED.

While the fight was going on one side, a Muslim belonging to the bodyguard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, passing along the Northbrook Gardens, was assaulted by some unknown persons. He got into a passing tram car and the conductor seeing him bleeding asked him to get down. He was taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital. The injured men subsequently pointed out a Hindu, in a Muslim dress, as his assailant. The suspected man has been taken into police custody.

PATEL FOR VIENNA

Proceeding On Medical *Advice: Temperature* Down

LONDON, April 13

Mr. Patel's temperature is down for the first time in the fortnight.

He will be proceeding to Vienna on medical advice when he is fit to travel.—Reuter.

MALAVIYA'S DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Released After Serving Her Full Term.

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Mrs. Mukund Malaviya, daughter-in-law of Pandit Malaviya was released from the Central Jail this morning after completing her full term of imprisonment.—A. P.

FIFTEEN PICKETS JAILED

For Preaching Boycott Of British Machinery

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Fifteen out of 22 Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday while picketing Manek Chawk Mills for ordering British machinery were put up for trial to-day under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The rest were let off. Two were sentenced to six months, six to four months and seven to one week's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT ALLAHABAD

Congress Procession Dispersed

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

A procession was taken out today, the last day of the National Week. It was stopped at the entrance to the Civil Lines and was dispersed. Altogether sixteen persons were arrested.

S. A. KHAN FOR LONDON.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan sails for England by the "Conte Rosso" on April 24th to participate in discussions of the Joint Select Committee.—A. P.

ROBIANO'S FORCED LANDING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

The Air-ministry announce that Robiano had a forced landing at Hindiyan (Persia) due to petrol shortage.

The plane was not damaged. He will be resuming the flight to-day.

LT. STEWART JAILED

Sentenced To 5 Years Penal Servitude

STATE SECRETS SOLD

Army Officer Cashiered: Court Martial Verdict Sequel

LONDON, April 13.

Lt. Baillie Stewart has been cashiered and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

KING CONFIRMS FINDINGS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

The King, on the advice of the Secretary for War, has confirmed the findings of the Court in the Baillie Stewart case on charges of obtaining, collecting, and communicating information which might be useful to the enemy for the purpose judicial to the interest of the State, and directed that sentence be carried into effect.

Baillie Stewart will serve his sentenced in a civil prison.

(Charges of selling information regarding the extent and pattern of automatic rifles, modern formation, war establishments, armoured cars were levelled in last March against Lieut. Norman Baillie Stewart, the 24-year-old, fair-blue-eyed "officer in the tower", who was accused of giving out official secrets to a German girl named Marie Lousie with whom, it was suggested in the course of the court martial trial, he had liaison. The accused denied all charges, but it was proved in the Court Martial trial that he did receive money from the German girl "for the services rendered.")

SAROJINI TO AMERICA

To the Nations outside, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sent the following message last night, through the United Press of America:—

"Many waters of political repression cannot quench the burning fire of patriotism in the heart of Indians.

"I have emerged to-day from my year-long seclusion behind high prison-walls with all my flaming passion for India's liberty as radiant and intense as ever.

"I hold that India alone can achieve her own special version of liberty in accordance with her own unique vision of life and her own unique social, political and spiritual needs."

SAROJINI NAIDU.

12th April, 1933.

EXPEDITIONISTS BEAT PURNEA ELEVEN

PURNEA, April 13.

The Everest Expeditionist Party met the Purnea Eleven in a Hockey match last evening. Lord Clydesdale played at the centre while Air Commodore Fellowes played at the goal.

The match ended in a victory for the Expeditionists by three goals to two.

The Party had planned to fly to Darjeeling to-day, but postponed it owing to bad weather conditions last night.—A. P.

SENSATION IN MOSCOW TRIAL

Mac Donald Retracts and Denies Charge of Sabotage

BATTLE BETWEEN THHORNTON AND PROSECUTOR

MOSCOW, April 13.

An astonishing development occurred shortly after the re-opening of the trial at 10 a.m., when MacDonald, speaking in English in loud voice, repudited yesterday's plea of guilty and declared that he did not tell Sokolov to commit sabotage.

The Prosecutor asked: "Why did you say so in the Indictment?"

MacDonald replied: "I considered it convenient in the circumstances and no translation of my statement was made in my presence. I admitted I was guilty yesterday."

The Prosecutor asked: "Do you say so to-day?"

MacDonald: "No. I am actually not guilty."

MacDonald's testimony and the sudden turning of tables caused a profound sensation in the midst of which microphones "broke down," before the public could understand what had happened.

The court was only half full today in view of the full working day. Many of the audience carried copies of the "Izvestia" and "Pravda" containing two uages of yesterday's proceedings.

BREEZE IN COURT.

After 20 minutes' adjournment, a breeze occurred between Thornton and Vyshinsky.

Thornton denied the espionage allegations and said he knew everything from working in the vicinity of the military areas.

M. Vyshinsky: "So you heard aeroplane engines?"

Thornton (sarcastically): "Yes. Aero-engines do make noise."

Asked why he had given untrue evidence, Thornton answered: "Because I lost my nerve, and the serious charges made a heavy impression on me."

Judge Ulrich: "When did your nerve return?"

Thornton: "In the evening of the 4th April when I was released."

ACCUSED EXPLAINS.

MacDonald denied he paid Sokolov for information. He admitted he paid Gusev and others 2,500 roubles for overtime, partly from the firm's moneys and partly from his own pocket.

Vyshinsky, Prosecutor, showed MacDonald that he had written in his own handwriting that he received secret information from Sokolov and asked why he wrote that if he denied it to-day.

MacDonald replied under the circumstances, it was more convenient and he wrote that testimony.

PROSECUTION CONFOUNDED?

MacDonald's testimony and the sudden turning of tables caused a profound sensation in the midst of which microphones "broke down" and, therefore, not all the public could understand what happened.

The Interpreter was frequently called in order to get exact shades of the meaning of MacDonald's testimony, which for a moment, confounded the prosecution.

Standing upright despite the lame left leg, MacDonald denounced in cool and calculated tones statements contained in both the indictment and the written statement.

MEN ON TRIAL

Have No Connection With Intelligence Services, Says Simon

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 13.

An emphatic denial that Britons on trial in Moscow or the Metropolitan Vickers' Company were ever in any way connected with the British Intelligence Services was made by Sir John Simon, winding up the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government.

He specificially assedted that "None of the Britons on trial in Moscow has ever been employed, directly or indirectly, in connection with any branch of the British Intelligence Services, none has ever supplied any information, none has ever been paid or promised reward for such information or furnished with funds to obtain it, and none has ever reported to the British Government on behalf of our Intelligence Services."

Sir J. Simon added "All the above statements are equally true of the Metropolitan Vickers Company itself. The Company has not ever had any connection with our Intelligence Service whatever."

MACDONALD RETRACTS

Utmost confusion prevailed in the course of proceedings in the Sabotage trial after MacDonald recanted the plea of guilty, declaring when he was interrogated that he considered it more convenient to write certain incriminating testimony, but actually he was not guilty.

How the officials played one accused off against, another was revealed when MacDonald and Thornton were cross-examined. The former said that the authorities read him the testimony alleged to have been given by Thornton and he considered it useless to deny it.

Thornton stated: "They read me the evidence of Monkhouse and MacDonald which affected me very much".

Much cross-questioning failed to elucidate which evidence came first.

LIMPS OUT OF BOX.

The Cross-Examination of MacDonald and Thornton revealed that the alleged evidence of each had been read to the other. MacDonald became exhausted and was allowed to sit down. He declared that he was under the impression that Monkhouse and Cushny were carrying out espionage.

Thornton asserted that he was unaware that MacDonald was wrecking and spying "or I would have kicked him out,"

MacDonald exclaimed "He knew of spying" and then limped out of box. The Court adjourned at this stage.

JEWS TO PALESTINE

Party Leaders Warn Germany

COMMONS DEBATE

Col. Wedgwood Pleads To Give Them Asylum In Britain

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

An important concession to enable German Jews to enter Palestine was announced by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons at the conclusion of the Debate on Foreign Affairs which revealed a remarkable reluctance of all parts of the House to conclude the Four Power Pact, in view of the present situation in Germany.

Labour Leader, Major Attlee, recognised Germany's claim for justice, but said if she wanted a treaty revision, she must come with clean hands.

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that this was not time to talk of revision and concessions to a country where it was a crime to favour peace or be a Jew.

Miss Rathbone (Independent) said the re-emergence of the evil spirit in Germany boded ill for peace and freedom of the world.

Col. Wedgwood (Independent) said Germany had herself kill the idea of revising treaties, but he appealed to the House that the prosecuted elements in Germany should be offered asylum in Britain in accordance with British traditions.

CHURCHILL FORESEES WAR.

Mr. Churchill asserted that if Germany acquired full military equality, a general renewal of European war would be in sight.

Sir John Simon, replying, declared that there was universal spontaneous feeling in Britain regarding the treatment of minorities in Germany.

He announced that the High Commissioner for Palestine had issued immigration certificates to 1,000 members of the Jewish working classes in Germany upto 30th September. Further 200 certificates had been issued to German Jews wish a capital of 1,000 sterling and application for craftsmen with a smaller capital would be liberally reviewed.

Parliament adjourned till 25th April.

REPLY TO SOVIET

LONDON, April 13.

The Russian Imports Prohibition Bill has been enacted.

Both Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon participated in the House of Commons debate ranging over foreign affairs initiated by Major Attlee on a motion for Easter adjournment.

The Premier dealt with his forthcoming visit to Washington and said no provisional agreement would be reached on debts, and there was no shadow of foundation for the reports that an agreement had already been reached.

No great success was likely from the World Economic Conference, he said, unless a large part of international trade obstructions was removed.—Reuter.

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Wanted immediately competent canvassers for Lubricating Oils. Those having previous experience in this line need only apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating terms to Post Box 925. (255)

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To Let:—Residential quarters of two rooms bath-room and kitchen and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent Mr. A. F. de Sa. (252).

Parel—No. 18, Chamar Baug Road. Sarosh Buildings 3rd Floor Flats of four and five rooms open on four sides, at reduced rent. Apply within. (253).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical; Civil Engineering; Municipal; Railway; Commercial; Telegraph; Courses through correspondence. Prospectus (No. B) free from:—British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind, (70).

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10 worth of Five Years Life Sketch, Character and Talisman, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Deity's name. Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80)

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LOST

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 02586,90 for 100 shares No. 140239 to 140338 of the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Hiralal Motilal Bohra Oswal have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., at its Registered Office, Fort, Bombay, within a month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the undersigned.

(Sd.) BHOORBAI w/o Hiralal Bohra,
Warora, Distt: Chanda.
249.

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 8519 on the life of Laxman Pitamber Mistry of Rajpipla, who is now dead, duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
6567.

Public Notices

WANTED

A CANTONMENT ENGINEER for the Secunderabad Cantonment Authority. The pay of the post is Rs. 500-25-750 with Rs. 100 as conveyance allowance with benefits of Provident Fund.

The candidate will be on probation for at least six months and will be governed in all matters of service by Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, and he will be under an agreement for three years.

Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

(1) At least qualified as Civil Engineer from the Engineering Colleges at Madras, Poona, or Roorkee, or should have passed any similar examination from any other recognised University.

(2) Preference will be given to a qualified Electrical and Mechanical Engineer with Special knowledge of Water Supply.

The applicant must have had at least 5 years' practical experience.

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Apply with attested copies of testimonials (not to be returned), and a history sheet of practical experience by 15th May, 1933 to the Executive Officer, Secunderabad Cantonment.

Executive Officer,
Secunderabad Cantonment.
6862.

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EVER PRESENTED ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

MASTER MODAK

WHO HAS WON ALL HEARTS BY HIS ROLE OF 'SHRI KRISHNA' IN 'SHYAM SUNDER.' has something new for you

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Featuring **MASTER MODAK**

IN THE ROLE OF A PRINCE AND A PAUPER

Supported By

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WEST END TALKIES

DAILY at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m. MATINEE at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday Sunday and Holidays.

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Specially for Easter Holidays

FRIDAY, the 14th April at 8-30 P. M.

MRITCHHKATIK

SATURDAY, the 15th April at 3-30 P. M.

SAVITRI

SUNDAY, the 16th April at 3-30 P. M.

SWAYAMVAR

MONDAY, the 17th April At 3-30 P. M.

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Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to* Aryan Electric Co., Opp. Portuguese Church Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725.

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Please do not miss this golden opportunity to hear Miss Sulochana Palkar's golden voice.

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STILL THE SAME RUSH CONTINUES even during the 5th Week

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New Theatre's Marvellous HINDI TALKIE

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High Ideals of religion and morality blended with thrilling episodes of social and domestic life.
KRISHNA CHANDRA (Blind Singer of Bengal,)
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Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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Delightful Drama of a girl who fled from marriage into Romance

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filmed midst the icy terrors of the Arctic Circle.

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The great jungle drama which is even eclipses "TRADER HORN."

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NEXT WEEK
JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL
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KANYA GURUKULA FOR GIRLS

Progressive Institution At Begumpet

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),
April 11.
(By Mail.)

Founded in 1930 with the object of reviving the system of education obtaining in ancient India under which children, while still of tender years, were completely removed from parental custody and remained away from 10 to 25 years, till their education was completed), the Kanya Gurukula for girls has just celebrated its third anniversary during which period the membership of the institution has risen from 7 to 30.

The Gurukula is located in a quiet spot in Begumpet, fairly out of the city limits and it conforms in most particulars to its counterpart in times of yore, when it was generally housed at some remote spot on the bank of a river, away from the bustle of the city and buried in the solitude of the jungle.

Only girls are admitted to the Kanya Gurukula, from the age of 7 and they have to remain its inmates, till they have attained the age of 18. In the interval they are not permitted to return to the paternal roof on any account, and undergo a continuous training, educational, physical and disciplinary.

They are taught Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Mathematcs and Physical Culture and in addition, receive instructions in embroidery and needlework.

WORKERS AND PATROONS.

The institution is run by Pandit Mohanshankarji and his wife Shrimati Tara Devi, assisted by a small staff of honorary and public spirited workers, from the slender resources available, which are supplemented by contributions in cash and services from leading Hindu residents among whom are Mr. Vaman Naik, Mr. R. S. Naik barrister, Pandit Vinayak Rao, barrister and Doctors Ramaswami Naidu and R. S. Rao.

At the anniversary celebrations over which Mr. Vaman Naik presided an interesting programme was gone through, consisting of the singing of bhajans, a Sanskrit dialogue by six girl students, lathi drill, fencing and discourses on "The position of Women in Vedic Times" by Pandit Rama chandraji of the Arya Samaj and Pandit Ayodya Prasad of Northern India.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL PROVIDENT FUND BANK

Mr. Kulkarni Speaks On Its Advanages

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening in the Corporation Hall on "Advantages of Municipal Co-operative Insurance and Provident Fund Bank for promoting clerical co-operative Building Societies in Bombay and Suburbs, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Mr. Kulkarni explained the detailed scheme of clerical Co-operative Building Society which would be started on Birmingham or Scottish amicable Building Society's model, whereby the tenant members would be permitted to invest 1/5th or 1/4th of the cost of the buildings or blocks of three or four roomed tenements and the balance of 4/5th or 3/4th would be advanced by the Directors of the Municipal Co-Operative Insurance and Provident Fund Bank. The Bombay Municipality had no power of raising loans for financing tenants to erect their own buildings on Municipal plots as the existing act was not yet amended.

The subscribed and paid-up capital of the clerical co-operative Building Society would be ten lakhs of Rs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50/ each. In addition to the paid up capital the clerical Co-operative Building Society would raise" Municipal Housing Bonds bearing a guaranteed rate of 5 per cent interest per mensem.

MR. MEHTA'S ASSURANCE.

Then Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in his concluding remarks stated that Mr. Kulkarni's scheme was on a small scale based on Birmingham Municipal Bank's system, which would only receive long period deposits at a reasonable interest; and the very same Bank would invest in Birmingham Building Society to help middle class tenants and also to benefit the Birmingham Municipality in developing its annual income. He assured the meeting that he would move in this matter through the Bombay Municipality to get the existing Act duly amended at an early date.

KHATAU MAKANJI DISPENSARY'S GOOD WORK FOR BHATIAS

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted for the women and children of the Bhatia community During the month of March 1933, in all 1413 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital; out of these were 777 women, 340 children and 296 infants. Twentyfour cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 45.5. The number of deliveries during the month was 16. The number of expectant mothers under observation was 48.

In a football match in the First Division of the Scottish League on April 12, Kilmarnock drew with Hearts, neither side scoring.—Reuter's Special.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

April 13.

Nurmahal, Oadreshott, Rangoon
Heijin Maru, Yane, Java
Baron Saltrun, Laidlam, Java
Viceroy of India, Thornton, London

DEPARTURES

April 13.

Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool
Varsova, Donbrook, Busrah

April 14.

Tottori Maru, Yane, Kobe
Kota Panang, Holenboer, Java
Gurna, Macdonald, Rangoon

LOADING

April 13.

Steamer Viceroy of India for London.
Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Salavati for New York
Steamer Jalarashmi for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Viceroy of India:—The P and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Viceroy of India, arrived on Ballard Pier Station at 1-30 (p.m.) on Thursday from London with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo a general cargo and 152 passengers.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Heijin Maru:—The steamer Heijin Maru, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Baon Saltoim:—The steamer Baron Saltoim arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Burn Saltom:—The

S.S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tottori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gurna, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Kota Penang:—The T.M. Coy.'s steamer Kota Penang is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Genoa, with through passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 13.

1 Tarandia 3098, Kathiawar Ports, 15/4 Grahams Tdg. Co.
2 Castalia 4171, Liverpool, 13/4, Grahams Trading Co.
3 City of Cairo, 5014 Karachi, 18-4 K Nixon & Co.
4 Wildenfels 3794 Karachi N.F., L. Edward Ltd.
5 Argun Maru, 4040 Japan, 15-4 O S Kaisha.
7 Masula 4566 London, 22/4, M. M. and Co.
9 Hague Maru 3452, Colombo 23-4 S. Kaisha, Ltd.
11 Kaga Maru 3615: Kobe: 13-4, N. Y. Kaisha.
16 Tottori Maru 3708 Japan 13-4 N. Y. Kaisha.
17 Karanja, 4,646, Durban, 19-4, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1937 13/4 M M & Co.
8 Nurmahal 3380, Rangoon, N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
9 Heijin Maru 2719, Japan, N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
15 Costcampelle 343, Malabar Coast, 14/4, Merchant S. N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gurna 3228, Rangoon, 13-4, M. M. and Co.
D E Golconda 3203, Calcutta 16/4, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Naldera, 20/4, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 27/4, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda, 29/4 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 17/4, Graham T Co.
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbeth 16/4 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 29-4 J F Co.
Clan Stuart 30-4 J F Co.
Clan Macfaden 18/4 J F Co.
Clan Ross 20/5 J F Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Nagara 15/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Benares 16/4, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels 17/4 L Edwards Ltd.
Trantempels 16/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Birkenfels, 27/4 L Edwards Ltd
Grootkerk, 17/5, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 27/5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENEVA.

Kota Penang 15-4 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Murin Sanudo 23-4 L T C.
Conte Verdi 26-4 L T C.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Oran 14/4, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lincoln 14/5, F F Campbell and Co
President Piers 21/4 F F Campbell & Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE

Heijin Maru 14/4, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 6/5 P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 31/5 P & O S N Co.
Nagato Maru 17-4 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 29/4 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3-4 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 3/5 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha.
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Rasso 24-4 L T C.

FROM BRISBANE

Strathnaver, 15/4, P. and O. S N. Co.
[illegible] & O. S N. Co

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 22/4, M M & Co.
Kenya, 6/5, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Strathnavar 15/4, P and O S N. Co

FOR NEW YORK

Salavati N. F. V. Bros.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 19/4, M. M. and Co.
Varela, 20/4, M. M. and Co

FROM RANGOON.

Nurmahal N.F., T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Cairo 18/4 K N Co.
Wildenfels N.F., L. Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE

Argun Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru, N. F. O. S. Kaisha. Ltd

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 19/4 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalarashmi N. F. S. S.N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalajyoti 13/4, B.S.N. Co.
Golconda N.F., M M and Co.
Garsoppa N.F., M M and Co.
Surala, N. F. M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Masula 13-4-33.
S.S. Tarantia, 12-4-33.
S.S. City of Cairo, 12-4-33.
S.S. Wildenfels, 12-4-33.
S.S. Oostacappelle, 12-4-33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. Masula for Hull:—3094 bags myrabollum P. Mathradas and Co.; 134 bags myrabollum J. Moolchand and Co.; 2760 bags myrabollum C. Jivanlal and Co.; 1280 bags myrabollum H. Bhagvandas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1280 bags groundnuts R Ratilal and Co.; 3 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 330 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 1270 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 385 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 550 bales cotton raw B. Carsondas and Co.; and 385 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

For London:—1600 bags groundnut oil cakes K. Dreyfus and Co.; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd., and 1550 bags groundnut oil cake L. Dreyand Co.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—800 bags groundnuts and 132 bags groundnut seeds T. S. Thadani and Sons; 250 bags till seed T. S. Thadani and Sons; 990 bags massoor Ralli Bros.; 1848 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.; 120 bags turmeric A.P. Gupta and 16 H/H chutney S.S. Widenfels for Hamburg:—4 cases castings Ad. Meyer: 19 cases bristles D. Abraham and Sons; 600 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.; 12 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.; 50 bales hemp D Anandji; 300 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd: 55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Exports Co.; 10 cases gum oilbanum K Harjivan and Co.

For Antwerp:—310 bags linseed Amin and Sons: 800 bags kardi seed R Ratilal and Co: 1380 bags linseed oil cakes and 700 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.; 627 bags linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co.; 140 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co. Ltd; 50 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co.; 25 bales cottoin fly Indian Produce Exports Co

For Rotterdam:—300 bags kardi seed M Bhuta and Co.; 666 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Bremen:—188 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. City of Cairo for Manchester:—124 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 58 bags gum ghatty N Moolji and Co.

For warcelona:—150 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.: 325 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.: 77 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Liverpool:——800 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.; 1800 bags linseed oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd.; 57 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

SS.. Viceroy of India for London:—10 cases animal skin and 51 case bristles D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Hague Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.: 131 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.: 160 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S.S. Argun Maru for Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.: 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Kobe:—611 bales cotton raw N Fatehally: 300 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co.: 800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd: 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.: 778 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. Tarantia, Agents G. Trading Co., from Liverpool:—155 cases weights, 50 cases screws, 187 case glassware, 330 cases cottons, 226 cases whisky, 414 cases tyres, 40 cases indigo, 66 cases bedsteads, 48 cases tiles, 60 cases metal polish, 87 cases E'ware, 50 cases silk yarn, 120 cases beer, 250 cases machinery, 832 bundles bolts and nuts, 2988 bundles galvanized sheets, 37 bundles galvanized ridging, 750 bundles copper sheets, 825 bundles Y.M. sheets, 118 bundles tin plates, 312 bundles steel, 200 bundles pipes, 322 bundles bare, 72 drums dyes, 130 drums petro-jelly, 1700 bags and 450 drums chemicals, 400 drums lubricating oil.

From Swansea:—9190 bundles G.C. sheets, 631 bundles tin plates, 375 bundles copper sheets, 610 bundles Y.M. sheets, 208 bundles steel poles.

From New Port:—845 bundles tin plates, 1828 bundles galvanized sheets, 300 drums paint, 50 pieces bath bricks.

From Glasgow:—250 bundles pipes, 70 bundles nails, 80 bundles rivets, 135 bundles sheets, 45 cases beer, 106 cases whisky, 20 cases rum, 35 cases wine, 24 cases ale.

S.S. Rawalpindi, Agents M M & Co., from London:—75 cases wine, 30 cases syrup, 20 cases soap, 200 cases beer, 30 cases artificial silk yarn, 250 cases newspaper, 22 cases cigarettes, 30 cases glue, 100 cases roofing felt, 160 cases whisky, 100 cases boot polish, 510 cases o'stores, 75 cases cement, 72 cases paper, 20 cases biscuits, 108 cases whiting, 170 cases preserves, 25 cases cordials, 30 cases machinery, 27 cases fans, 313 drums paint, 73 drums colour, 541 cases lubricating oil, 80 drums varnish, 50 drums disinfectant.

From Bordiaux:—111 cases brandy, 105 cases wine.

From Cherenti:—858 cases brandy.

From Basle:—16 cases aniline colour, 80 cases indigo, 40 cases cheese.

From Zurich:—20 cases olive oil, 19 cases mineral water, 53 cases cotton goods.

From Marseilles:—32 cases drugs 200 cases vermouth, 20 cases olive oil, 125 cases soap, 33 cases liquors, 25 cases brandy, 105 cases mineral water.

From Alexandria:—51 bales cotton.

AMERIACN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 13.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 12-4-33	7833000	9229000
Receipts Yesterday 12-4-33	12000	11000
Exports to date 12-4-33	6325000	7173000
Stock at Ports 7-4-33	4317000	4260000
Stock Interior Towns 7-4-33	1859000	1812000
Stock Liverpool 7-4-33	355000	354000
Visible Supply 7-4-33	3728000	8736000
Quantity in Sight 7-4-33	11424000	13739000
Quantity out of Sight 7-4-33	9500000	10203000

LINSEED.

£9/17/6 Apl/May Sellers.
£9/13/9 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent.
£9/15/0 Apl/May Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 12.

Naked London per cwt.
Linseed Oil April Sellers.
14/4-1/2 Apl London per cwt.
Linseed Oil Naked
15/3 May/Aug. paid.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 p.c. to 0-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 p.c. to 0-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.
Fine Tade Bills 6 months rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-1/2 p.c.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Better Enquiry For Japanese Yarns

NO FORWARD BUSINESS WITH LANCASHIRE

Bombay, April 12.

There is absolutely no change for the better to be reported in the Yarn Market during the past week and prices have remained moe or less unchanged in all kinds of yarns with a quiet undertone alround except in case of Japanese yarns where the general feeling has shown some improvement owing to the recent introduction of the Anti-dumping Bill in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. There are various interpretations given by the trade at large regarding the effect of the Anti-dumping Duty Bill as introduced in the Legislative Assembly and all sorts of rumours have been going on in markets regarding the prospects of additional duties on several articles including textiles. As regards the prospects of additional duty on cotton yarns and woollen yarns and other kinds of yarns the opinions at the moment seem to be very much divided. As for Artificial silk yarns it is generally believed that there will be no additional duty on this class of yarns for the simple reason that it does not affect any established Industries in British India. During the week there has been some gradual improvement in prices of raw material, but this has so far no effect on the prices of cotton yarns, the reason being that demand continues to remain yet very slack and turnover very limited. In case of Japanese yarns speculative enquiries have definitely increased, but the prices have remained irregular. On the whole the undertone seems to be steady in all classes of yarns particularly in Japanese yarns. The future tendency mostly depends upon the prices of raw material and also upon the nature of the Anti-dumping Bill that is now being discussed in the Legislative Assembly.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is hardly any change to report in this class of yarns and no forward business of importance has been possible in spot goods there have been meagre sales most of which give heavy losses to the dealers.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There have been numerous speculative inquiries in several Japanese yarns, particularly Mercerised yarns and single yarns over 40s count as well as in two-fold yarns. due to fears of additional duty on these yarns as a result of the anti-dumping Duty Bill. Sellers have been withholding at the present moment due to uncertainty and buyers are prepared to pay slight increase in prices. Turnover is very limited. There has been some further decline in forward quotations of Japanese yarns and the present prices of two-fold yarns seem to be very low and attractive and some forward business has been arranged in two-fold yarns during the week.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices remain unchanged and there has been increased inquiries for cheap qualities, particularly 4th and 5th qualities whereas inquiries for dearer qualities such as 3rd and 2nd qualities have been only moderate. No forward business has been possible in Japanese yarns at present although their quotations remain unchanged.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been no sales of importance effected by any of our Mills although stocks have been accumulating. Everyone in the trade is now closely watching the developments in connection with the Anti-dumping Duty Bill and neither the buyers nor the sellers are in a position to meet each other in the present circumstances. It is reported however that all important markets in India are so much overstocked with the Japanese cloths and yarns that even though an additional duty is levied it will take several months before the present depression will be lifted. The future course of the market therefore remains yet uncertain although the undertone has been steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 26/12; Highest Rs. 27/2; Lowest Rs. 26/5; Closing Rs. 26/9.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 28/12; Highest Rs. 29; Lowest Rs. 28/5; Closing Rs. 28/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 29/13; Highest Rs. [illegible] Lowest Rs. 29/1; Closing Rs. 30/6.

29/1, Groundnut Seeds Delivery Grot[illegible] Opening Rs. 31/10; August, [illegible] 31/11; Lowest Rs. [illegible] Highest Rs. Rs. 30/11.

30/10: Closing [illegible]

PATHE CINEMA

SPECIAL EASTER PERFORMANCES
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

THIRD RECORD-BREAKING WEEK OF
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE

COTTON OUTLOOK

Optimistic Feeling May Carry Prices Higher

INTEREST IN BROACH

Moderate Export Demand From Japan And Europe

Bombay, April 13.

Throughout the week the undertone of the American markets has been remarkably steady state Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. Daily fluctuations have been small but the market has moved up a few points nearly every day. There is nothing in trade reports to justify an advance in price and we can only attribute the advance to the fact that many holders believe that as a result of the coming visit of the British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Washington, means may be found to get rid of some of the many obstacles which are hindering free international trade. The problems to be discussed by the statesmen of the world are many and it will be most difficult to reach agreement as the interests of most countries must be conflicting.

The economic conditions of the world are in such a tangle it is possible that for once a spirit of conciliation may be reached. It is probable the present optimistic feeling may carry prices somewhat higher but some considerable time must elapse before any tangible results can be obtained as a result of the negotiations now commencing. In the meantime the supply of cotton in the world is very large and much of it will be for sale on any advance.

LOCAL MARKET.

Since we last wrote local prices have advanced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per Candy. Most of the interest in Bombay has been centred in the two Broach contracts. Practically the whole of this crop has now been marketed, as quickly this season as we can remember. Very little of the cotton has so far gone into consumption most of it having been taken care of by merchants for the sake of the carrying premium until July-August. Most of the April-May position has now been liquidated and we do not think the difference between the two months will again go to the wide difference which was available two days ago. Unless a good export demand for Broach cotton develops before 1st July-August position should later become very weak for most of the present holders of the cotton will tender their cotton after that date. Most of the cotton now being marketed in the Western, Coompta and Dhollera districts is less satisfactory in staple than in normal years, and will not be suitable for the usual warp purposes in Indian Mills. Mrch of this cotton will therefore come into competition with Broach and Oomra in the export markets.

During the week there has been a moderate export demand from Japan and Europe. The local cloth and yarn markets are still very inactive. We received news last night that the Anti-dumping Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly but some time must elapse before the Indian Textile Industry can reap any benefit from this measure as unsold stocks of cloth and yarn are very heavy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,362
Central India	860
Barsi-Nuggar	755
Hyderabad-Gaorani	630
Berar	2,971
Central Provinces	112
Dhollera	2,160
Rajputana	655
Sind-Punjag	880
Broach	10,102
Compta-Dharwar	376
Western-Northerns	92
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	25
Americans	2,706
Egyptians	92
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,663
Linseed	18,216
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	698
Gingellyseed	2,243
Poppyseed	118
Groundnuts	16,362
Castorseed	2,710
Rice	28,798
Myrabollams	10,095
Cottonseed	2,575
Gram	900
Joowar	2,727
Barley	789
Bajree	1,340
	Tons.
Coal	4,782

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard
Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1/4 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
May/June per cwt 7/9 sellers.
C & F. Bombay.
May/June per cwt 7/9 sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
May/June per cwt 7/9 sellers.

PRE-HOLIDAY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK

Cotton Supported By Good Trade Demand

SENTIMENT PREDOMINENTLY BULLISH

Flood Conditions Indicate Reduced Planting Of Cotton In Mississippi And Tennessee

Bombay, April 13.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices advanced later on short covering.

There was pre-holiday realising but the market was remarkably steady on trade support. The belief of higher commodities prices is increasing and professional operators are operating on the bull side believing in higher prices ultimately.

Latest weather reports from the U. S. A. Cotton Belt are unfavourable. There were heavy rains resulting in floods and it is indicated that the area under cotton cultivation will be reduced in the Mississippi District.

The market opened unchanged at about the highest level of the day and during the first hour, a decline of 11 points was registered on profit-taking. This was the lowest level of the day but in the afternoon prices improved 5 points on short covering and trade buying. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6-70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.57c.

BOMBAY SELLING.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged to a decline of 2 points. There was some selling which was well taken by trade interest. Prices declined on profit-taking. Then there was pre-holiday realising and Bombay selling. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5-35d. per lb.

There was heavy selling in the East Indian cotton section which resulted in a decline of 15 to 12 points.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and both Sakels and Uppers futures closed at a decline of 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 11 points.

The decline in cotton prices is merely a reaction influenced by long liquidation before the Easter holidays, otherwise the undertone of the market is healthy. There exists a decidely bullish feeling and with the improvement in the international financial and political situation there will be further gradual rise in the price of cotton.

DESIRE TO CO-OPERATE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite pre-holiday realising, prices were remarkably steady and the speculative offerings were well absorbed by trade in consequence of the continued unfavourable weather.

Although cynics and half-baked financial opinions portray American Administration devoid of financial and economic perspective, American opinion believes the present advisers of President Roosevelt on economic and financial problems are highly intelligent and comparable to any other competant authority. Their only short-coming seems to be, it is reported, rigid orthodoxy to disallow a wholesale cancellation of debts and such a course they believe, is repugnant to the international obligations. This does not mean that the American administration is unwilling to take into account the present economic conditions when the War Debts problem is taken up for reconsideration.

The general opinion however seems to be that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald having good reputation in the States since the Naval Treaty with the Republicans, is likely to bring about a reconciliation about the present political and economic conditions to enable to rehabilitate the World's trade, particularly in view of the present American desire to co-operate.

CROP PROSPECTS

The M. G. Commercial writes: "Weather has been more favourable and considerable progress has been made with land preparation in all sections with moderate headway with planting in the Southern third of the belt. Both operations are decidedly backward. The banking moratorium has greatly increased the difficulty of growers in arranging for funds to defray the cost of field work and to cover purchases of equipment and fertilisers. This suggests a smaller acreage than was anticipated a fortnight ago, though it is generally realized that subsequent weather and farm relief legislation will prove the determining factors as regards the area actually seeded."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest 6.65+01 lowest 6.53—11.

N. Y. July Highest 6.80 (Opening). Lowest 6.69 (11 a. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market reactionary on profit taking.

New York:—May liquidation. Profit taking. Spot houses selling Trade new outside buying.

New York:—Business improving Expect further advance commodities securities. Flood conditions indicate reduced planting cotton Mississippi Tennessee.

New York:—Continuation liquidation before the holidays likely to check upward tendency untill beginning of next week but sentiment is predominently bullish. Speculation reviving but prospects of farm relief causing intense efforts in cultivation and controls of weevil. There is selling on any upturn.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Technical position less favourable trade support below the market weather. More favourable trading market.

Holiday New York Cotton Exchange Metal 14th, 15th April. Cotton how do you think market will be effected by.

Supported by good trade buying with continued strength of spots, think higher prices likely gradually.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-16 a. m. Some liquidation.

12-35 p. m.: Between midnight and daylight heavy rains in the Eastern belt. Weather cold.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Feeling decidedly better in Security and Commodity markets; prolonged recovery believed imminent."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables:—

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—Dated 12th inst (5-33 p.m.)

"General outlook brighter; some temporary setback possible, but would certainly advise buying then."

From New York friends:—

"Have a good opinion of the market."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 12.

May, 1933	3.59—05
July, 1933	3.74—06
October, 1933	3.96—06
December, 1933	7.11—05
January, 1934	7.17—05
March, 1934	7.31—04
Middling Spot	6.70—05

NEW ORLEANS

New York, April 12.

May,	6.57—03
July	6.72—04
Middling Spot	6.57—03

NEW YORK 10-25 and 10-57 a. m.

New York, April 12.

May	6.54
July	6.70
October	6.91

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	6.55
July	6.71
October	6.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 12.

	Bales.
Day's Recepits at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 12.

	10-10 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing Price.
April, 1933		5.08—07
May, 1933	5.16 May	5.09—07
June, 1933		5.09—07
July, 1933	5.16 July	5.09—07
August, 1933		5.10—07
September, 1933		5.11—07
October, 1933	5.20 October	5.12—08
November, 1933	z	5.13—08
December, 1933		5.15—08
January, 1934	5.24 January	5.16—08
February, 1933		5.18—08
March, 1933	(March)	5.20—08
April, 1933		5.21—08
April, 1933	5.21—08	
Middling Spot,		5.35

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 12.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.55
Fine (Good Staple)	4.67
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.79
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.46
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.61
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.76
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.77
Fine	3.87
Superfine	3.97
SCINDIE:—	
Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
Superfine	4.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 12.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1933	7.07
July, 1933	7.16
October, 1933	7.25
November, 1933	7.31
January, 1934	7.39
March, 1934	7.47
April, 1934	7.47
F. G. F. Spot,	7.44

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, April 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 285/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 13.

The local market ruled easy today on increased selling pressure. In sympathy with easier New York advices the market opened at Rs. 186/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 184/12 on long liquidation. The tone of the market was easy to-day as there was marked absence of buying. Later on Liverpool market opened very steady and prices improved in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A./M.	178 4
Broach J./A.	186 0
Oomra May	168 8
Omra July	171 0
Bengay May	145 4
Bengal July	148 12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 13.

	Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—					
Bengal U.P. ...	155	151	147	143	
Rajputana ...	152	149	146	143	
Punjab ...	151	148	145	142	
Oomra:—					
No. 3	174	172	170	167	...
No. 1	181	179	177	174	...
No. 2	177	175	173	170	...
Broach:—					
No. 2 ...	182	180	178	173	
Punjab-Ame. ...	190	188	186	184	
Surat ...	222	220	218	216	
Rajpipla ...	220	218	216	214	
Navsari ...	223	227	225	223	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	179
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	174
Arvi Fine	175
Ellichpur Fine	174
Amraoti-Berar Fine	173
Khamgaon Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	168
Muthia F.G.	160
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	168
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	174
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	174
Broach F.G.	182
Punjab/American	194
Punjab/American mix	182
Miraj/Sangli	165
Compta Good	170
Bagalkot	160

EASTER HOLIDAYS IN COTTON

The Liverpool Market will be closed from 4430 p. m. on Thursday April 13th until 11 a. m. on Tuesday April 18th.

The American Markets will be closed on Friday 14th April and Saturday 15th April.

The Bombay Market will be closed on Friday 14th inst., Saturday 15th inst. and Monday 17th instant.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 13.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. and D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T.T. and D.D. 1|6 1|32
Selling T.T. 1|6 1|32 April|May
Selling T T 1/6 June/Oct
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Nov/Dec.
Buying T.T. 1|6 3|32.
Buying D.D. 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 months 1|6 5|32 April|June.
Buying 3 months 1|6 1|8 July|December.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T.T. 392-1|2.
Banks selling T.T. 390-1|2.
Banks Buying T.T. 387.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D.D. 647.
Banks Buying D.D. 657.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D.D. 63 1-8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 nominal
Banks Selling 60 days 77-1-2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D.D. 80-3-4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D.D. 154 3|4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D.D. 63-1-8.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D.D. 106-3|4
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.41 1|4 12th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|2 7|16 13th instant.
Japan|London 1|2 7|8 13th inst.
London|Paris 86.43 12th inst.
London|Belgium 24.42 12th instant.
London|Switzerland 17.63 12th instant.
London|Italy 66.50 12th instant.
London|Berlin 14.35 12th inst.
London|Holland 8.43 12th inst.
London|Stockholm 18.91 12th instant.
London|New York 3.41 12th instant.
Gold £6:1:4 11th instant; £6:1:8 12th instant.
Silver London Ready £17 15|16 11th instant; £17 5|8 12th instant.
Silver London Forward £18 11th instant; £17 11|16 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready £28 15|16 11th instant; £28 1|8 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready £28-15|16 11th instant; £28 1|8 12th instant.
London discounts 3 months 11|16 per cent. 11th instant; 5|8 per cent. 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 15|16 11th instant; 7|8 per cent. 12th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 months 1 per cent. 6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Latest Weather Over The U.S.A. Cotton-Belt

Between midnight and daylight heavy rains in the Eastern belt. Weather cold.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	1,362	185,867
Central India	860	160,320
Barsi & Nagar	755	96,001
Hyderabad-Gaorani	630	43,466
Berar	2,971	407,813
Central Provinces	112	118,928
Total Oomras	6,690	1,012,193
Dholera	2,160	102,319
N.-W. Provinces		6,613
Rajputana	655	51,733
Sind-Punjab	880	93,950
Broach	10,102	181,817
Coompta & Dharwar	376	37,093
Westerns-Northerns	82	36,181
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	375	12,820
Persian		3,561
American	1,706	54,340
Egyptian & African	92	63,243
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	24,068	16,66,124

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 13.

1st Sept. to 6th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,815	219,450
Japan & China	8,575	714,624
Coast Ports		9,717
Up-country by Rail		80,646
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		32,363
Total	11,390	1,056,800

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 13.

TAXABLES.

3½ p.c. G. P. Notes	87/11
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	101/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101/8
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	98-15
4½ p.c. 1934	102-2
4½ p.c. 1955-60	105/8
5 p.c. 1939, 44	106/2
5 p.c. 1940-43	106-9
5 p.c. 1935	104/3
3½ p.c. 1940	107/10
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	107/8

SHORT DATED.

5 p.c. Bonds (Taxiree)	101/2
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv Tax ables)	100/2
5 p.c. 1929/47	100/2
6 p.c. 1933/3	101/2

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	112/12
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	108/4

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110/0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111/0

CORPORATION LOANS

Taxables.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	94/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93/0
5 p.c. F. Deb. 1959	105/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115/8
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115/0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	108/0

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

INDORE, April 12.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Seeds, Wheat and Cotton rate per mani of 8 mds. Bengal:—

	Rs.
Wheat Bombay pass	19
Wheat Malwi	16—17
Wheat Pissi	14—15
Juwar	12
Barley	15
Moong green	16
Lentels	16
Tuwar	16
Linseed	16
Teelseed	30
Cottonseed	9'8
Dhania	25—35
Ajwanseed	24
Oilcakes	16
Chillis	55—60
Kappas Malwi	28—30
Kappas Nimari	28
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal	58—65
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal	55—60

Shares:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills	100-0 36
Malwa United Mills Ltd.	100-11—345
Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	100-3—210
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy.	100-12|8—40
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Pref.	100-7—102
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	100-0—20
Rajkumar Mills Ltd	100—0—20
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd.	100-0, 10
Navayuga Mills Ltd.	50-0, 4
Binod Mills Ltd..	100-12|8—120
Bhagirath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	100-9, 6
Hukumchand Jute	7|8—0, 15
Bank of Indore Ltd.	25-0—17

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 31.

Silver ready Rs. 51 per 100 tolas.

Arrivals cotton and kappas —100 carts. Volkart and Mills buying.

Grain and Miscellaneous 800 carts. Local buying.

Cloth market and Yarn market declining.

Silver market strong.

Local Bank interest 4 per cent.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 12.

Sakel May	13.23+14
Sakel July	13.44+14
Sakel November	14.00+18
Sakel January	14.26+18
Ash. October	11.30+11
Ash December	11.39+06

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York, Liverpool:—May 365 July 350 Octobed 332.

Bombay, Liberpool:—Broach A/May (178/8) Liverpool May 5.09 Rs. 44 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/May (178/8) New York May (6.59) Rs. 36½ at 3.41 5/16 Cross Rate.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 12.

May	4.21—.15
July	4.45—.12
October	4.48—.09

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 12.

Spot Silver	27 5/8—3/8c
May Delivery	28.18—22

Trade.—Firm.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 13.

T. T. on London.	
Previous Closing	1.2 1/2
To-day's Opening	1.2 7/16
To-day's Closing	1.2 1/2
Difference	Unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Again Rule Firm

PROFESSIONALS SUPPORT MARKET

Bombay, Thursday.

The Share Bazar again ruled firm to-day on active bull support. It is understood that several big operators are heavily long in Mill Shares in anticipation of further protection to the Indian Textile industry under the anti-dumping Bill.

There are various rumours of imposition of 25 per cent. duty on imports of Japanese piecegoods. The rumour is unfounded and it appears a clear move on the part of bull operators to induce shorts to cover. There is no justification for any rise in Mill Shares at the moment when cotton prices are easy.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report issued to-day state that there was brisk trading in the market this afternoon. In the early part of the session the market was weak all round but later on improvement set in. Closing was distinctly better than yesterday. To-day's improvement in values was due to encouraging telegraphic advices due to persistent rumours that heavy duties are likely to be levied very soon from from Ahmedabad. It was also what we have been able to make out after carefully reading the newspapers, we do not think that the anti-dumping duty clearly discreminating Japan, can be levied before the expiry of the six months' notice. In the interval the Governor-General-in-Council may perhaps take some protective measures but not discriminating Japan. Assuming for the moment that such protection is forthcoming even then we fail to understand as to how it will have immediate good effect particularly on the textile industry, in view of the fact that Bombay and Ahmedabad mills have accumulated almost 36,000 bales of cloth plus over a hundred thousand bales of Japanese piece-goods. Unless this is disposed off there is no likelihood of a substantial improvement in the general position The outlook in the cloth market is as gloomy as it was. In a nut-shell we think the improvement is only within four walls of our share market and no where else.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 13.

Dyeing 771;63;74;
Century 225;220;225
Fazul 331;325;330-10
Nagpur 315;311;320
New Great 135;31;40-10
Swadeshi 241;37;41
Burma 50;47;50
Tram 135;34-1;34-6
T. Deff. 171-14;70-10;73-2
T. Ordi 43-8;43;43-8
I. Cement. 252;51;53:
Andhra 1397;95;1402-8
Kohinoor 163-12;67;73-2;

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, April 13.

Bombay Dyeing	774-6
Ahmedabad Advance	225
Apollo Mills	0-12
Century	225
Central India	302
Colaba	80
Crescent	44-6
Dawn Mills	430
—E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Elphinstone	2-4
Ibrahim Pabaney	72-8
Edward Sassoon	10-0
Finley	70
Fazulbhoy	330-10
Gokak	122-2
Hindustan	1702/8
Indian Mfg.	1530
India Bleaching	195
Indore-Malwa	363-12
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	90-10
Kohinior	173/2
Lakshmi	910
Morarjee	406
Madhawjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	73-12
Mysore	100
New City	35-0
New Great	140-10
Pearl	145
Phoenix	326
Premier	0-8
Sholapur	2800
Do. Deb. (94 F.P.)	99-4
Sassoon Silk	43/8
Swan	56/4
Simplex	78-12
Swadeshi	241-4
Tata Mills	17
Vishnu	159/-8

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	128-2
Andhra Valley	1402-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1185
Bombay Tram Ordy.	154-8
Bombay Tram pref.	74-4
Surat Electric	55
Karachi Electric	180|10
Suburban Electric	139/6
Tata Power Ordy.	981-4
Tata Pref.	118-12
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111-14
Tata Power ory.	990
Tata Power pref.	1265

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	55
Br. Burma Petrol	2-8-9
Bombay Burma Old	450
Bombay Burma new	153-12
Bombay Steamer	286-14
Bombay Telephone	77-8
Do. 6½ p.c. Deb.	57-0
Belapur Sugar	186-14
Indian Radio Ordy.	330-0
Indian Radio def.	350
Indian Merchantile	38/8
McKenzies	90|10
New India Assurance	22-14
Jupiter Insurance	11|8
Oriental Insurance	3000
Vulcan Insurance	7-10
Fort Canning	660-0
Scindia Steam	13-3
Tata Construction	63-12
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	43-8
Tata Def.	173/2-8
Tata 1st Pref.	152-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	78-8
Tata Oil	16-6

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantij	787-8
Amritsar Patti Oil	111
Central Provinces	83
Dhond Baramati	30-8
Guzerat	60-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	77
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	72-8
Mymensing Rebate	79-0
Do. Gtd.	80-0
Pachora Jamner	57-0
Sard Sirajgunj	81-4
Sialkot Narowal	88-4
Sind Light	41
Tapty Valley	693-12
Upper Sind Light	85|8

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	100-8
Baroda Bank	83|4
Bombay Provincial	52
Central Bank	21-12
Eastern Bank	65-0
Imperial Bank F. P.	1227-8
Imperial Bank P. P.	300
Union Bank	4-7-0

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	22-12
Gwallor Cement	67-8
Indian Cement	253-12
Katni Cement Ordy.	262-8
Katni Cement Def.	980-0
Okha Cement	111-0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	14-10
Punjab Cement Pref.	13-0
Shahabad	287-8
Shivrajpur	15-8
United Cement	89/8

UPPER EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 12.

Spot	6.68+.02
May	6.32—.04
July	6.31—.04
October	6.31—.03
November	6.30—.03
January	6.34—.03
March	6.39—.03

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 13.

Cotton Broach J/A.	20 8 0
Silver Vaishkh	1 15 0
Gold Vaishakh	0 7 0
Linseed May	0 3 9
Linseed September	0 12 9
Wheat May	0 2 6
Wheat September	0 8 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 12.

T T London on Berlin	14 35-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.44-1/4
T T London on Brussels	24.43
T T London on Madrid	40.09
T T London on Milan	66.56
T T London on Berne	17.63
T T London on Paris	86.54
T T London Prague	114.37
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.41-5/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 13.

Ready Silver	56	5	0
Chaitra	56	5	0
Vaishakh	56	9	0
Ready Gold	30	0	0
Vaishakh	29	15	9

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/1/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 12.

Market:—Market closed steady

Spot	17-5/8
Forward	17-11/16

LONDON METALS.

London, April 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-3/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots	137-1/4

LINSEED.

London, April 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £9/13/9 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton. £8/5/0 Apl/May Sellers

Linseed Bombay (London) ton.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Local Engagements

TO-DAY

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 4, 1989
Muslim—Zilhej 18, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 10, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 22m.
Sunset—6h 56m.
Hightide—1-54, 15-01.
Lowtide—8-06, 20-55.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter 17th Apr. 9h. 47m. a.m. New Moon 25th April 0h. 8m. a. m. First Quarter 3rd May 4h. 9m. a.m
Good Friday: Public Holiday, Banks closed.
SATURDAY, Apr. 15.
Easter: Public holiday, Banks closed.
S. S. Strathnaver with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Mummy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Zehri Sanp" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL— "Smiling Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Easter Holidays at 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Igloo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FATHE—"Sign of the Cross," Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Hobson's Choice," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES:—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
11-00 a.m.—P. N. Dewoolkar Light Music. Madhavlal, sitar solo.
12-00 p.m.—Selection of European Records.
1-00 p.m.—Close Down.
7-30 p.m. interval.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m.—"Passion" according to St. Matthew by Johann Sebastian Bach. The Augmented Choir of St. Thomas Cathedral with Orchestra and Organ under the direction of H. J. W. Miller Esq., relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral by kind permission.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m.—Empire Relay.
9-15 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Popular Songs. Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor.
Close Down. z

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—A Religious Service, from a London studio.
7-30 p.m.—The Northern Studio Orchestra from Manchester.
8-30 p.m.—Concert by the City of Birmingham Orchestra.
10-00 p.m.—The B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Steamer Clan Macindoe left Suez on the morning of Wednesday, April 12.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Signapore for Bombay on April 12 and is due to arrive here on April 23 via Colombo.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee the weekly Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) As usual there will be stalls exhibiting various articles including stalls from Seva Sadan, Swadeshi Market.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Argun Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE, Suburban Branch:—The Swadeshi Bazaar at Andheri will be opened at Andheri High School by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).

CANARESE DRAMA.—The members of the Karnatak Nutan Sangit Sabha will enact, in Canarese, "Shree Rama Paduka Pattabhisheka" at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Mogaveera Sports Club.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union a mass meeting of the Bombay Mill Workers will be held to-day (Friday) on DeLisle Road Maidan at 6 p.m. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Union will preside.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—A general meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana Bombay North, will be held to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana premises, near Matunga Railway Station (G.I.P.) to revise the constitution and to elect Trustees, Auditors, and members of the Managing Committee.

FAREWELL MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Anjuman Darussiam Hamidia, Jamiat Ashubban al Muslameen and Mahafile Dine Paigambari a public Farewell meeting will be held in honour of His Holiness Pir Sayad Abdulhamid Bagadali who is proceeding to Africa on a holy mission to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. at Anjumane Islam Hall opposite Bori Bunder Station. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar will preside.

GURUKUL ACADEMY:— The 22nd anniversary of the Gurukul Mahavidyalaya of this province will take place in a special pandal by the side of Chowpatty overbridge to-day (Friday) Saturday and Sunday next from 4 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent educationists, Pandits and Sanyasis will deliver lectures on religious, social and educational subjects.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Owing to the interruption of direct telegraph communication with Calcutta, telegrams to Calcutta and places served by that office are subject to delay.

BENGAL CLUB:— "A Social Gathering will be held in the Bengal Club Premises, Parel, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the Bengali New Year's Day.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

A. B. B. & C. I. Railway's Quarterly Third class Season Ticket between Marine Lines and Bombay Central stations has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, after the Easter Holidays.

SIKH ARRESTED FOR SEADITION

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Kabul Singh (Punjab) who was restrained under the Bengal Security Act during the Calcutta Session of the Congress, was arrested this morning on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him at Bowanipore. —A.P.

SPECIAL FOR EASTER!

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

in a romance that stirs moonlight memories

Smilin' Through

with ALLASTAIR MARCH — LESLIE HOWARD

DRAWING PACKED HOUSES !

BOOK NOW—FREE LIST ABSOLUTELY STOPPED—PLANS OPEN

AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP FINAL

Manavadar XI

(Standing) (Left to right) Ahamed Sultan Khan, Bostan Khan, Abdul Sattar, Amir, Shahbuddin (Seated) Sultan, M. Hussain, Masud, Syed and Zafar.

The Aga Khan Challenge Cup, which was presented to the winning team by H. E. the Governor yesterday.

L. Fernandes, leader of St. Patrick's XI who is still going strong like Johnnie Walker.

Masud, the youthful skipper of Manavadar, who is the pivot of the team.

Mr. Nagporewalla, the well known umpire, who is considered an institution in local Hockey.

£15,000 PRIZE FOR AIR RACE

(Special Cable.)

SYDNEY, April 12.

Sir MacPherson Robertson has given £15000 as prize money for the proposed London Melborne air race in October 1934 open to all comess, which will be held in connection with the centenary celebrations of the State of Victoria.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

LONDON, April 12.

Following is the call over on the City and Suburban Handicap to 5 DASTUR offered 11 to 2 taken; 17 to 2 GALDENNIS offered; 100 to 8 POMMAME taken and offered; 100 to 8 COLORADO KID offered 100 to 7 taken; 100 to 7 VENTURER; 100 to 6 TOTAIG EPICURE, UNLIKELY and SHORTHAND offered; 20 to 1 LEICESTER LANE taken and offered.—Reuter.

St. Patrick's (Karachi)

(Standing) J. Dias, J. Gonsalves, Sadooram, I. Fernandes and Khudabux. (Seated) M. D'Costa, G. Pereira, L. Fernandes, Pitcher and Tellis. Blake, the regular goalkeeper was absent when the photograph was taken.

PATENT INVALID

Hence Infringement Does Not Arise

A patent granted by the Government of India was declared invalid by Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court.

In this case, Lallubhai C. Jhaveri, claimed damages and an injunction against Samaldas S. Shah in respect of alleged infringement of his patent rights.

FIRST INVENTOR.

The plaintiff stated that he was the first inventor of a process for improvement in the treatment of dried fruits like shell almonds, betel nuts, wall-nuts, etc. His process improved the outward appearance of the fruits and increased their market value. He obtained a patent from the Government in 1931. He alleged that the defendant had imitated his process and thereby infringed his patent rights.

NOT NEW.

In his judgment, his Lordship observed that the improvement claimed by the plaintiff was not the result of the exercise of any inventive faculty on his part so as to be deemed a novel invention. It appeared from the evidence that the alleged invention was being used by the plaintiff for profit before the date of his application for patent to the Government of India. It could not be therefore claimed to be a new invention under the Patents and Designs Act, and the patent obtained by the plaintiff was invalid. The defendant's process was substantially similar to that of the plaintiff, but as the patent was invalid, the question of its infringement did not arise.

The Advocate-General with Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. Dalal, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Jhaveri and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Reza Khan with Mr. Lalji, instructed by Messrs. Solomon and Co., appeared for the defendant.

APPEAL REJECTED

High Court Confirms Yeshpal's Eentence

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The High Court set aside yesterday the acquittal, by the Jury, of Yashpal under the arms act on reference by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad in connection with shooting incident in the house of Mussamat Savitri Devi and sentenced him to seven years' Rigorous imprisonment.

Yashpal's appeal against conviction and sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of attempted murder of Mr. Pilditch was rejected.—A.P.

ITALIAN FLIER LANDS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 13.

Italian flier Robiano landed here at 6-15 this evening from Bushire, which he left at 11|15 this morning.—A. P.

TO INSTRUCT COUNSEL

Meerut Accused Appeal For Bail

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

A fresh application has been made by a number of the Meerut accused urging that one out of Joshi, Spratt, Bradly or Adhikari might be released on bail to enable him to instruct counsel on behalf of the three others.—A. P.

ARMS FIND IN BENGAL VILLAGE

MYMENSINGH, April 13.

One double barrelled breach loading gun, one single barrelled breach loading gun and a revolver with several cartridges were seized by police in course of search of a number of houses in Bazitpur.

Six persons have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

THREE DEPARTED PARSI WORTHIES

Cama Oriental Institute's Tributes To Modi, Nariman And Warden

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the K. R Cama Oriental Institute was held in the Institute Hall on Wednesday, under the presidentship of Mr. Mancherji P. Khareghat, when the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute expresses its deep sense of grief at the passing away of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, on Tuesday, the 28th March 1933. Dr Sir Jivanji was one of the founders of this Institute and he worked for its welfare from its inception till the end of his life with very great zeal and energy. The Executive Committee place on record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the Institute in his passing away, and their sincere appreciation of the admirable services rendered by him to its cause in various capacities.

Dr. Sir Jivanji had by his zeal and perseverance greatly enlarged the scope of the activities of the Institute and enhanced its prestige by his literary pursuits and admirable scholarship and thereby established his claim as the Life and Soul of the Institute.

LATE MR. SORABJI WARDEN.

The meeting also passed another resolution expressing its deep sense of grief at the passing away of Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden, a well-known merchant and man of business who was connected with the Institute since its inception and took deep interest in its working as one of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents.

LATE MR. G. K. NARIMAN.

The Executive Committee in another resolution expressed their grief at the passing away of Mr. G. K. Nariman, a well-known linguist and scholar, and place on record their appreciation of the services the deceased had rendered to the Institute as a member of the Executive Committee and as one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries from 1919 to 1925.

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

Solicitor Suspended For Two Years

The Chief Justice at the High Court passed orders suspending Mr. Rele solicitor of Messrs. Rele and Co., for two years.

His Lordship held that Mr. Rele was guilty of professional misconduct in respect of certain money kept in his charge on behalf of some minors to be paid to the Administrator General.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who appeared for Mr. Rele, said that the moneys had been practically paid off with interest by his client who tendered unqualified apology.

Counsel requested his Lordship to treat the case with leniency.

His Lordship then passed orders as above.

STUDENT EXPELLED FROM COLLEGE

Scrawling Revolutionary Slogans On Walls?

CHITTAGONG, April 12

In connection with the repeated scrawling of revolutionary slogans on the walls of the Chittagong College, three students have been detected as alleged culprits.

One student, who is believed to be the principal culprit and the writer of the slogans has been expelled from the college, the second, who is believed to be an associate has been rusticated for one year, while the third, who is believed to be an accomplice has been fined Rs. 5.

WANTED STUDENT ARRESTED.

Susil Das, formerly a B.Sc. student, of the Chittagong College who was wanted by the police under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has been arrested while taking his meals at a Muktear's House at Patharghatta, in Chittagong.—A. P.

JESUS CHRIST ON THE SCREEN

For the Easter holidays, a coloured film depicting the life of Lord Jesus Christ will be screened at the Palace Talkie, Byculla, from Friday to Monday. There will be two shows every morning, at 9-30 and 11 a.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1933

THE PUPPET SHOW

If there were any doubt about the inferior status of the Indian delegation to the Joint Select Committee, it should be dispelled by the procedure already followed by the Committee and the latest suggestion offered to it by Sir Samuel Hoare. Without waiting for the Assessors or to know their wishes as regards procedure, the Committee has already commenced its work and will probably fix the procedure even before the Assessor's names are published. Has not Sir Samuel stated that the Committee itself is the final judge in deciding all points of procedure even in the selection of the Assessors? Unwilling to trespass upon its "prerogative," he would only suggest some names, but "it would be for the Committee to make a selection and decide how invitations were to be issued." This method is obviously devised to make it clear that the Assessors have in no sense any co-ordinate authority with the Joint Committee but are in every sense subordinate to it, having been even appointed by it. The Assessors are to be merely the Committee's puppets and will be manipulated by it as and when desired to keep up till the last the appearance of "consultation."

THE INDIAN WITNESSES

The Committee does not seem to make much difference between the Assessors and the Indian witnesses. It has announced that it is prepared to consider applications "to give evidence from authoritative bodies or organisations in British India and from representatives of rulers of Indian States not directly represented among those invited to confer with the Committee." In other words some Indians will be specially invited to give evidence before the Committee and those that are not so "represented" may ask for permission to add their own evidence. But they are all informed that "the Committee reserves to itself the full right to determine the amount of evidence to be heard." That rule will apply to the Assessors also. For when asked in the Commons as to when they should be or should not be present, Sir Samuel said that he left that matter entirely to the Committee. All this automatically follows from the primary fact that, as stated by Sir Samuel, "Indians should attend for consultation and not as members."

LEFT OUT

There is one feature of the Committee's announcement that calls for special condemnation. The Indian Assessors, it is certain, will not include any representatives of the States people. The Committee will not give them even a chance to appear before it. For it invites applications for giving evidence only from "the Rulers of Indian States" not directly represented by the Assessors. The States people have been studiously neglected from the very first. They are the only people who are supposed to need no safeguards though they number over eight crores and are entirely at the mercy of their autocratic Rulers. It would be shameful if their countrymen in British India were to be party to any constitution that does not duly safeguard their interests.

GETTING WORSE

One fact emerges clearly from all the recent developments about the constitutional inquiry. It is that the constitutional position is steadily getting worse. In a letter to the "Hindu," Mr. B. Shiva Rao, who is in no sense an extremist, brings out this point succinctly in the following words:

> The second Round Table Conference was far less satisfactory than the first, the third was worse than the second; the White Paper does not embody even the unsatisfactory conclusions of the third; and judging from the tenor of the speeches made in Parliament and the growing strength of the Churchill group, I have no doubt that the new Constitution Bill will not go as far as the White Paper.

The composition of the Joint Committee and the helplessness of its Indian puppets leave no doubt about Mr. Shiva Rao's prophecy. The injury to India is, for the time being, certain; but need Indians add humiliation to the injury by acting as puppets before the Committee?

Unthinkable Dictation

We hope the Medical Council Bill which has been referred to a Select Committee by the Assembly will be drastically amended, and its most objectionable features altogether removed. As it is, it is unacceptable to the independent medical profession in India, which is asked to accept the dictation of the British Medical Council in matters that are entirely within its own purview. Sir Fazli Hussain's speech is far from convincing and the reasons he gives for setting up a Council with a majority of official nominees cannot be accepted. He said that in England there were too many privately conducted medical colleges and the British Medical Council naturally had a majority of non-officials. The real reason is that the British medical profession will not tolerate for a single moment any dictation at the hands of an officialised body, though in England the interests of the Government and the governed are identical. It is unfortunate that the Education Member had no more cogent arguments than those with which he regaled the Assembly at such a late hour on Wednesday.

TREATED AS PARIAHS

The most objectionable feature of the Bill is that it wants to exclude the licentiates and treat them more or less as pariahs of the profession. That is a position which even Indian medical graduates do not want and have strongly protested against. But the Government apparently are guided more in their policy by the advice of the I.M.S. and the British Medical Council. There is truth in the remark of Mr. S. C. Neogy that the whole Bill is conceived in a spirit of suspicion. After having raised the standard of education for licentiates, the Government intend leaving them out altogether, because the British Medical Council have strong objections to their inclusion. It must be remembered that the backbone of the medical profession in India consists of these licentiates, and to exclude them now would be not only unjust and foolish but criminal. If the British Medical Council object to their being on the same list as the medical graduates in this country, then they must be told to mind their own business.

BETTER TO WAIT.

The Indian medical profession does not attach very great importance to the principle of reciprocity, and the public will be glad if fewer Indians go to England to take higher education in medicine. There are enough medical colleges in this country, we believe, where the highest medical education is imparted. If there are not it is quite possible to have all those facilities in this country within a reasonable period. But this dictation, from a country six thousand miles away, in matters which Indian doctors are perfectly competent to deal with is not merely humiliating, it is unthinkable. The Indian Medical profession firmly believes that the present piece of legislation is unnecessary and has only one object in view, and that is to perpetuate the domination of the B. M. C. It would rather not have any legislation and would continue under the present conditions until a more favourable opportunity comes.

PRESS VIEWS

Respond Promptly

In the present case the "Bombay Chronicle," which is responsible for publishing extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's letter, did not assert or even suggest that it was the Government who had requested the Mahatma to write the letter. The plain meaning of its words was that the request had been made by those who were keen on the Government releasing the Mahatma and other Congress prisoners. . . . The question in this case the only important question, both for the Government and the country, is not how the Mahatma came to write the letter, but what the Government of India and the British Government are going to do with it; and Delhi would do far better to concentrate its attention on this issue than to waste its ingenuity in proving what hardly requires any proof. . . . The Government should put on the letter the only construction it admits of, and without a minute's avoidable delay make the great gesture suggested by Mahatma Gandhi, a gesture just as great as that made by Lord Irwin.—"Tribune."

Internal Evidence

It is said that nobody asked for the statement and none was received from the Mahatma.

But the statement itself reveals internal evidence of having been prepared by the prisoner at Yeravda and he would not have prepared it for his own edification had not somebody asked him to do so or it may be he intended it to be sent to the Viceroy without being asked for it and that the document has not yet reached Delhi. How the Bombay paper made its scoop is a different matter. But that the statement is a pure fabrication many will be unwilling to believe.—"Sind Observer"

Close Resemblance.

Apart from the form in which it is couched, the ideas expressed bear such a close resemblance to Mahatmaji's line of thought that we would not be far wrong if we proceeded on the assumption that a letter on these or similar terms has actually been sent by him to his Excellency. . . . The Mahatma, in the course of the letter, refers to "peaceful conditions for evolution of independence" as the only pre-requisite for the suspension of strife. This is neither ambiguous nor unhelpful. On the other hand, the Mahatma unerringly lays his finger on the weakest spot of the present proposals whose greatest defect in the eyes of the Indian public is not so much what it contains as the absence of any provision in them by which India may travel even up to the limited goal to which the Government are committed. . . . What the Mahatma emphasises is that the door should not be barred, as now, to peaceful constitutional progress towards independence.—"Hindustan Times."

Lungiwallahs Beware

Our worst fears are gradually coming to be realised. We visualised the vast mischievous potentialities of the principle laid down in the new official order making the wearing of apparel not common to the community or sex penal, even when it was first enunciated. A number of our young men have got into the habit of wearing 'lungis' at home more in pursuance of economy than of aping any particular community. Recently, in connection with the all-round house-searches in Midnapore town the Hindus who had a fancy for 'lungis' came in for special attention at the hands of the Police. Hundreds of them were put under arrest ostensibly for no other fault than the wearing of 'lungis' and made to undergo all attendant indignities. This is just what we feared would happen all the time. So, 'lungi-wallahs' beware.—"A. B. Patrika."

Indians First

It is reported that when Sir Guthrie Russell proceeds on five months' leave next month, Mr. M. Brayshay, agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will officiate as chief commissioner, Railway Board. . . . . And when a kind Labour M.P. asked the Secretary of State in the House of Commons why an Indian was not appointed, he was told that of the three members of the Railway Board, one was already an Indian. Sir Samuel Hoare may think that the presence of one Indian is enough to satisfy Indian aspirations, but what Indian public opinion demands is that the appointment of Indians should be the rule, non-Indians being appointed in exceptional cases.—"Leader."

CHOICE OF THE FUTURE

Revolution Or Rural Remaking

By RAM RAI MUNSHI, B..A., LL.B., (Secretary, All-India Rural Conference).

At this crucial moment for the future of the Indian peoples, most humbly but most emphatically and earnestly, I wish publicly to peal an awakening from illusions, whether government or national, administrative or political, and pray for a dispassionate survey of Realities, Possibilities, Utilities, and Practicalities, with the view that those who claim to lead the country, those who are eminent and influential among their communities and local areas, may set about thinking, discussing and deciding on an agreed course of action that may contribute effectively towards the rebuilding of our peoples intellectual and economic life and the cultivation of a wholesome and pure NATIONALISM, reasoned and free from prejudices—individual, communal or institutional. ...

REALITIES AND UTILITIES.

Let me explain in brief—

The 'Realities' are (1) British Authority deeply and powerfully entrenched with century-old roots and its resources—six thousand miles away—safe and secure. (2) Gross ignorance and illiteracy. (3) Poverty to the point of starvation for the vast labouring masses of multimillions in the villages. (4) Deep surge for self-government to improve the life and living conditions of our peoples.

The 'Possibilities' are—in the very dim future undiscernable independence, but in the near proximate future, probable full self-government for domestic and internal advancement of reforms.

The 'Utilities' are—use of the machinery of Government for nation building purposes in all possible ways and directions.

PRACTICABILITIES

The 'Practicabil ties' are—operation of an internal administrative programme with legislative sanction as governmental national policy for the reorganisation and equipment of the economic cultural and civic life of the rural peoples in our over six hundred thousand villages.

'Pure Nationalism' is a pride in our country, a belief in our self esteem as free citizens, a faith in our unity, integrity and solidarity and freedom, a faith in democracy founded on justice, liberty and equality and a singleness of purpose to make and preserve our HOMELAND free of alien control or domination and to secure our rightful first place in the comity of the world's free and sovereign states and peoples.

TWO ACCEPTED ELEMENTS.

With the perception of these facts it will be easy to appreciate that it will not be possible to work in any field of constructivity, except merely operating the administrative-machine, if the two elements of universal acceptance viz—'finality and permanence' are not recognised and decided 'now,' by our responsibly-minded publicists. These two elements of finality and permanence for India, are, politically, freedom and democracy, and nationally, the Indian villages and their toiling sweating three hundred million rural workers.

These villages have existed with their own institutions since times immemorial, long before the Bri-

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

AS BAD AS THE CABINET.

While we have no desire to comment on the Moscow trial, which is now proceeding with all the publicity that the British have sought for it, it seems obvious that the Soviet Government had good grounds for the steps it has taken.

The House of Lords, in passing the second reading of the Russian Goods Import Prohibition Bill suggests that the measure was brought forward, specially with a view to bargain with the Soviet for the release of the prisoners, who are now being tried.

Lord Passfield, the Labour peer, welcomed the official assurance that the Bill would be used for no other purpose than the "defence of the six engineers". His comment reveals a mentality as bad as that of the Committee. Wha has ever heard of a measure of this kind being used to influence the course of judicial proceedings.

We would be the last to belittle efforts for disarming the world, but we must confess to feeling that there is very little sincerity or honesty about the whole business of disarmament. If the Western nations disarmed themselves, they would have to foreswear all territorial aggrandisement in the future.

DISARMAMENT HUMBUG.

For European countries to talk of disarmament, when they are preparing themselves for another and greater Armageddon, is sheer hypocrisy. They do not mean business. Each one wants its neighbours to disarm, while it keeps its own armaments on a basis of preparedness for aggression as well as defence.

The Kellog Pact was thrown on the scrap heap when Japan began her unprovoked attack on China and refused to listen to the protest of the League. The signatories of the Pact not only did nothing, but supported the aggressor overtly and covertly.

If pacts and disarmament are only for the weaker nations, they had better not be made at all.

PAMPERING THE ORTHODOX.

The Hardwar authorities have followed the vicious example of the Tanjore Magistrate in prohibiting all propaganda for temple entry in Hardwar on the occasion of the Adhkumbhi Mela.

This is needless and mischievous interference with the rights of the people. Moreover, the order is so wide that it forbids even the most peaceful propaganda for temple entry, including even casual reference to the subject in the numerous lectures or sermons that are usually delivered on such an occasions.

It may, therefore, create many unintended offences and complications of various kinds.

The ultra-orthodox, who are the only people that will be benefited by the order, finding that the authorities are so accommodating, will always on such occasions imagine fears of disturbance where there are none and get the officials to intervene.

Official pampering of the orthodox is going too far.

BOYCOTT CHILD MARRIAGES.

The absence of legislation against child marriages in most of the States is a formidable hindrance in the campaign against that evil.

In a recent lecture on the Census of Hyderabad, Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan, the Census Commissioner of the State, stated that the tendency for marrying early is growing from decade to decade.

He pointed out that 7 per cent. of girls below five years of age and 4½ per cent. of boys of that age are married, all communities contributing to this figure. One is not therefore surprised to learn that as many as 5,366 baby girls below the age of five are widows.

These figures paint a dismal picture indeed, yet we find some people, both Hindu and Muslim, seriously attempting to get the Sarda Act repealed and to prevent similar legislation in the States.

STRANGE PENALTIES.

Government have strange ways of punishing persons they do not like.

Questions in the Assembly disclosed the fact that Mr. Ismail Ghuznavi was refused a passport to Mecca, where he wished to go on a pilgrimage, on the plea that he has written a pamphlet "containing gross insinuations against His Majesty's Government as an enemy of Islam."

If he has really written any such thing, why do not Government follow the straight judicial course of prosecuting him under the Penal Code, instead of arbitrarily restricting his free movements?

Is it that Government are not quite sure that they themselves have not merely insinuated something against Mr. Ghaznavi?

TOUCHES THE SPOT.

Several Depressed Class leaders in Kerala are reported to have urged their castemen not to help in any way those temples to which they are refused access.

It seems that the authorities of some temples, while treating the Depressed Classes as outcasts, do not scruple to receive gifts of money from them. They keep at some distance from the temple a "Hundi" or collection box into which the untouchables drop coins as gifts.

The latter are now justly urged to stop making any gifts till their grievances are redressed.

In this protest caste Hindus should also join and should refuse to give any monetary or other help to any temple till the Depressed Classes are given access to it on the same terms with themselves.

Readers' Views

DR. TAGORE'S REQUEST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In co-operation with the Calcutta University I am collecting a complete list of vernacular words used as synonyms for scientific terms of modern usage, I am told that there exist many such words, in Gujarati, Hindi, and Marathi, newly coined as well as those restored from ancient Indian sources which deal with scientific thought in various departments.

I shall be glad if your readers will provide me with lists of such words with English equivalents which will help me in my work. With kind regards.—Yours, etc.,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Santineketan,
Bengal, April 10.

WHAT NEXT, MR. MODY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Verily, Mr. H. P. Mody is one of our pluckiest and luckiest public men of the day. As President of the Millowners' Association, he has scored a signal success at Delhi. But, what next?

(1) Will he not emulate the example of Ahmedabad Owners, and urge for greater supervision, efficiency and economy in Bombay Mills?

(2) Will he not concentrate his attention and energy on grouping the Mills and reducing their expenditure?

(3) Will he not organise wider publicity, exhibition and distribution of his Mill Cloth?

(4) Will he not set a good example to his own colleagues, mill officers, clerks and workmen by adopting pure Swadeshi dress, or at least use Swadeshi cloth?

It is time, that he did.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BUFFALO SACRIFICE STOPPED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have great pleasure in announcing through the columns of your esteemed paper that the propaganda against the buffalo sacrifice at Murud Janjira carried on through the Humanitarian League and through the publication of articles in your esteemed paeper has had its desired effect, the Dewan of Janjira having shown nobility of mind by responding to the consensus of public opinion against the said hideous custom and issuing prohibitory orders against the practice.

Her Highness the Begum Saheb, as well as the Dewan of Janjira, deserve to be congratulated for this humanitarian action and I also take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to you for the timely help rendered by your paper.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. DIGHE.

Dated, April 13.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late much has been made of a sacrifice in Janjira State of a he-buffalo, on a particular day, in the name of so-called religion.

Personally, I do not understand what has made the people of Janjira State to get up from their slumbers and start a propaganda through the Bombay press against this inhuman practice. The practice of sacrificing a he-buffalo has been followed in India in many villages, from time immemorial in the name of a so-called religion, and in spite of the inhuman conduct involved in the sacrifice and the torture to which the animal sacrified is subjected to, the practice is still continued in many villages to this day.

Are the Janjira State people of opinion that by starting propaganda in the press and passing a resolution in a stray meeting, they will be able to put a stop to this practice which is prevalent throughout the whole of India? If that is so, I think they are sorely mistaken

To me it seems that the proper way to put a stop to the practice is, for the leaders of a particular village, where such practice is followed, and who know better, to dissuade the people of the village from making such a sacrifice by convincing them that by doing such inhuman acts they are not achieving any religious merit or averting any impending danger.

There is another way by which such an inhuman practice, I think, can be put a stop to. And that is by getting legislation enacted making such inhuman sacrifices punishable by law.—Yours, etc.

A. V. DIGHE.

Kore Building.
Dadar, April 12.

GOANS AND CASTE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of a statement made by Mr. Deorukhkar in his letter to the Mayor of Bombay that "neither Christians nor the Samaj recognises either caste system or untouchability in any shape or form." I would like to point out that this statement is correct as far as the Christians of British India are concerned, but unfortunately the Goan Christians—the Roman Catholics,—who consider themselves far advanced in Western civilization and culture and who profess a Religion that teaches equality among men, do very carefully and tenderly nurse among themselves the caste system, a baneful legacy from their Hindu ancestors.

There are four castes among them viz., the Brahmins, the Chardas, the Gauras and the Indras corresponding to the four castes of the Hindus Community.

This pernicious caste system has been one of the principal factors that have been responsible for the decadence of unhappy Goa. Many a promising enterprise of the Goans at home and abroad has met with a sad end only on account of the evil influence of caste. The system is very deep-rooted and very zealously guarded. No intermarriages are allowed. A Brahmin will not help a non-Brahmin and 'vice versa.' If for instance there is a vacancy in an office where a Brahmin is working, he will go across seven seas to get his "Zat-walla" to fill up the post and if before the arrival of the "Zat-walla" a "non-Zatwalla" happens to step in for a job he will be very sanctimoniously told by the crafty Brahmin "Nothing doing here at present, my dear."

I am told that even the walls of the Seminary in Goa are not caste-proof, leave alone other educational institutions.

Will anybody tell us specially the Goan Padres, the champions of the caste system if the castes have a pace in the Holy Scripture.—Yours, etc.,

"TIWA."

Bombay, April 12.

VILE PARLE MARKET

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent in your issue of the 8th instant has made remarks regarding the increase of rents proposed to be charged to the stallholders by the Municipality.

He does not seem to be quite correct. The fact is that the small stalls used by the vegetable dealers and others, about 60 in number, are erected by themselves at their own expense on a small area of 25 sq. ft. for which the Vile Parle Municipality charges Rs. 3 per month.

Recently this rent was proposed to be raised and the stallholders held a meeting in which they appointed a committee to approach the Municipality and appeal to them not to raise rents.

I am glad to inform you that the Deputation which waited upon the Chairman has succeeded in convincing the Municipality that increase in rent in these days of economic depression would prove detrimental. The Municipality have rescinded their resolution and the present stall holders have been allowed to continue on their old terms as to rent, etc.

The stallholders have shown their gratitude by performing a public Pooja on Monday last night, the 10th instant.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. BAROT,
President,
Vegetable Market Stallholders Committee, Vile Parle.

Vile Parle,
April 12.

WHAT AN ANOMALY, BRITAIN?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When the Parsi Globe Cyclists, Messrs. Bhumgara, Bapasola and Hakim told the Bombay audience of the scant treatment meted out to Indians in French Indo-China, we heard them rather indifferently.

To-day we realize—from the sad fate of the two Madrasi Chettiars, that the Cyclists were right.

(1) And yet, what has Britain done to right the wrong done to these men?

(2) Contrast this passive attitude of Britain, with the active support given to Vicker's men in Russia!

(3) Contrast it still further with the hue and cry Britain raised against Persia in connection with the cancellation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s Lease!

(4) What a sad anomaly is this, Britain? Is it defensible? No, certainly not.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MANAVADAR SURPRISE ST. PATRICK'S

Muslims Capture Aga Khan Cup By One Goal To Nil

KEEN STRUGGLE WITNESSED BY RECORD CROWD

A typical cup-tie crowd was present to witness the finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Thursday. There was great enthusiasm when H. E. the Governor accompanied by Sir Joseph Kay entered the field at 5-20 p.m. and was introduced to the finalists who were lined up near the bully off. Manavadar upset the preconceived ideas of those who favoured St. Patrick's by beating the Karachi team by one goal to nothing. The sky was cloudy, and as the match progressed it drizzled.

St. Patrick's were soon in their stride but Pitcher was stopped in the circle before he could do any damage.

GOLDEN CHANCE LOST.

Karachi forced a short corner which was cleared. Manavadar set up a powerful attack on the left wing and Sultan Khan lost a golden chance by skying the ball with only the goal-keeper to beat. St. Patrick's attacked again, but the inside forwards could not break down the fine defence of Abdul Sattar and Mahomed Hussain, the Muslim full backs. Sultan who received an injury when making for the Karachi goal had to retire for a brief spell. Just before the interval Blake smothered a Manavadar attack by kicking out in time. Half time arrived without anw score on the board.

GOAL DISALLOWED.

During the second half Manavadar had the better of the exchanges. Ajudicious pass to Amin on the left resulted in the winger beating Sadooram with a clever swerve, and from the edge of the circle the ball travelled into the net. Blake miskicked in an attempt to save, but Mr. Hibbert to the great surprise of onlookers did not award a legitimate goal. The Muslims took the surprising decision very sportingly and continued to press. Sultan Khan penetrated the Karachi defence and shot hard, Sadooram reaching the ball in time to save a certain goal.

WINNING GOAL.

Seven minutes before the game closed Manavadar forced a penalty corner from which Mahomed Hussain scored with a cannon ball drive. Khudabux, left half of St. Patrick's was absent from the field when the corner was taken, to have an eye injury dressed. Karachi's last chance of equalising was frustrated by Abul Sattar who cleared from a corner. Full time was called with Manavadar worthy winners on the run of play.

St. Patrick's as a whole played disappointingly. Tellis was well shadowed on the left wing and seldom got a chance to bring off his spectacular runs. The pick of the Manavadar forwards was Shahbuddin who made most of the openings for his side and outpaced Khudabux and I. Fernandes time and again.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

Sir Joseph Kay before requesting H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes to present the trophy to the winners, thanked him for his kind patronage. The change in the date of the final had caused some inconvenience to the Governor, but his interest in the tournament was so great that he had readily acceded to the request of the Committee to attend on Thursday. Sir Joseph congratulated the Manavadar team on their brilliant victory and sympathised with the losers. He expressed the hope that the Manavadar State Scouts would enter for the tournament next year.

Mr. Thomas, the Secretary and Managing Committee received tributes for the valuable work done in making the tournament a success. The Referees Association, which had supplied the umpires, was also remembered.

After three cheers had been raised for the Governor, the proceedings came to and end.

Result:—

MANAVADAR ..... 1 goal
ST. PATRICK'S ..... Nil

The teams were:

MANAVADAR:—Bostan Khan; Abdul Sattar and M. Hussain; Syed, Masud and Zafar; Shahbuddin, Sultan, Ahmed, Sultan Khan, and Amir.

ST. PATRICK'S (Karachi):—Blake; Sadooram and I. Fednandes; Gonsalves, Dias and Khudabux; M. D'Costa, L. Fernandes, G. Pereira, Pitcher and Tellis.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Cyriaco D'Souza and Hibbert.

The Lewis Cup Final will be played on Saturday between the G. I. P. Railway and Lusitanians. Prices of admission will be 9 annas and 4 annas and the money will be devoted to deserving charities.

RY. RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Justice Suhrawardy To Be New Chairman?

NEW DELHI, April 13.

It is understood that Justice Suhrawardy (retired Judge, Calcutta High Court) is likely to be appointed Chairman of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee in consequence of the death of Sir Narasinha Sharma.—A.P.

JOCKEY OBAID IN FORM

Rides 5 Winners In One Day At Karachi

KARACHI, Apr. 13.

The Arab Jockey A. K. Obaid had the unique distinction of riding five winners in a card of seven races on the second day of the Karachi Spring Meeting yesterday. He rode three winners last Saturday.

HOW INFECTION IS CAUGHT
&
HOW IT IS SPREAD
FOR COUGH
LYNSOLA
FOR COLD
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
for Irritation of the Throat, Congestion of the Lungs and Cold in the Chest.
LYNSOL TOUCHES THE TICKLE, dissolves gathered phlegm, soothes sore spots and restores healthy breathing.
SWEET × SAFE × SURE.
MADON SONS & CO.
BOMBAY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

NUCLEUS OF PROSPERITY

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj On Spinning Wheel

"Help Ancient Art And Wear Khadi Alone," He Appeals

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement:—

I have come out of prison all of a sudden to find the whirlwind of unemployment spreading. I am however glad to find that people have not forgotten Khadi the only saviour.

Only a few decades ago the spinning wheel was humming its music in every house in India. In those days other industries were also in a flourishing condition and our villagers were happy—our villagers knew not the sting of unemployment; a number of professions were giving employment to a large majority of our population and we were hence enjoying the sweets of life—the people were all happy, physically, mentally and spritually. With the disappearance of the wheel, all this happiness has also vanished and we have been seeing that the country has been gradually moving towards moral and economic degradation. The inevitable conclusion is that the spinning wheel was, the nucleus of all prosperity. It must be as clear as day that the wheel must again commence its rapid rounds if we wish our country to regain its former condition.

GANDHIJI'S PENANCE.

Gandhiji's penance has revived the spinning wheel in India and through the efforts of the All India Spinners' Association pure Khadi cloth woven from yarn spun with the spinning wheel, has begun to spread among people. Khadi cloth of the value of about seven and a half millions of rupees was turned out during the fifteen months upto the end of 1931, supplying bread to hundreds of half-starved families living in villages.

HELP THE ANCIENT ART.

This ancient art of spinning and weaving is still alive in villages. If people therefore take to Khadi and purchase all Khadi cloth that our poor sisters and weavers can spin and weave, innumerable poor families living in villages can earn their livelihood. I appeal to all those who wish to help our ancient art, to all those who have a soft corner for our poor unemployed, to all those who feel for their poor sisters and brothers in villages, to come forward with their help, not by way of charity, but with the idea of giving work, and thus make a firm determination to buy Khadi and to wear Khadi and Khadi alone. To all such people, I appeal to purchase Khadi to try to influence their friends to do the same and to spread the use of Khadi as far and wide as possible.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED WHILE SPEAKING

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has been arrested who was recently served with a notice not to take part in the C. D. movements.

He was arrested while addressing a meeting held to commemorate Jallianwala Day.

POISONING CASE?

Lahore Police Investigating Ry. Man's Death

LAHORE, April 13.

The police is investigating a suspected case of poisoning of a Railway clerk named Gurandittamal who died suddenly after a very short illness. The Post Mortem examination revealed traces of arsenic in the body.—A. P.

SCHUSTER AND NOYCE AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Sir George Schuster and Sir Frank Noyce arrived by aeroplane from Cawnpore accompanied by Mr. R. F. Muddie, Collector of Cawnpore, this evening at 6-45. They were met by His Excellency Sir Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan at the Aerodrome where a large number of members of the U. P. Flying Club were also present. They were introduced to some of the members of the Club, and then they motored to the Government House where they will stay as guests of the Governor.—A.P.

ARDH KUMBH FAIR

Over 2 50,000 Pilgrims Have Dip In Ganges

HARDWAR, April 13

Wild scenes of religious enthusiasm were witnessed to-day when the Ardhkumbh Fair was celebrated.

Nearly two and a half lakhs of people from all provinces had a dip in the sacred Ganges at Haripairi. Nearly 2,000 volunteers and police were busy controlling the traffic. No accident has been reported up to the time of wiring.

The barriers which were responsible for 38 deaths at the last Kumbh Fair were not used to-day, because of the public disapproval. Several lost children were restored to their parents by the Sevae Sam Mahabir Dal Volunteers.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS DOING SPLENDID WORK

Seva Samiti Authorities Contradict Rumours Of Illness

(From A Correspondent)

HARDWAR, April 13

Rumours are set afloat that volunteers working in Allahabad Sevasamiti Camp have been attacked by illness. Telegrams from Bhiwani reveal anxiety of the guardians. The Sevasamiti authorities contradict the rumours.

The Samiti volunteers and scouts are doing splendid work in affording relief to the needy in the mela.

DROWNING TRAGEDIES AT LAHORE

Two Youths Lose Their Lives

LAHORE, April 13.

The Baisakhi festival, which was celebrated by Hindus to-day by bathing in Ravi river, was marred by two drowning tragedies, which occurred between two and four this afternoon, two youths losing their lives. The Seva Samiti, Mahabirdal Boyscouts, and the Police helped in avoiding accidents and saved half a dozen possible fatalities.—A. P.

SILVER LOOKS UP

Americans Buying In *London*

(From our Commercial Correspondent).

London Silver market ruled very strong on Thursday. On heavy American speculative buying. Setting was mostly by China banks.

The offerings were well absorbed and prices reached high level. The closing tone was uncertain.

The closing quotations were as under:—

Spot silver 18 1/8 penny. Difference plus 3/8. forward 18 1/16 difference plus 3/8.

Quotations in Bombay were as under:—

Silver ready Rs. 56-13
Chaitra delivery Rs. 56-13
Vaishak Rs. 57-1
Chaitra Gold Rs. 30-1-3
Vaishak Rs. 29-15-3

LONDON / NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	3.41 5/16
To-day's closing	3.45 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 13

Previous closing	3.41 5/16
To-day's opening	3.41 1/8
To-day's closing	3.44 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY DELIVERY.

New York, April 13

Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.77
Difference	plus 18

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 181-4
" " J/A Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY DELIVERY.

Liverpool, April 13

Previous closing	5.09
To-day's opening	5.12
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing	5.16
Difference	plus 07

GOPALDAS DESAI SENT TO JAIL

18 Months' Rigorous For Defying Magistrate's Order

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 12.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai was arrested at Dhundhakuva on March 31 when he was holding a meeting of the villagers to celebrate the "Congress Day". He was immediately put under arrest and taken to Kaira lock-up.

On the 8th inst. he was released but served with a notice from the District Magistrate, ordering him among other things not to go out of the Municipal limits without Police permission and to report himself daily twice to the police.

When Mr. Desai trespassed the municipal limits the same day he was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the month of March in Borsad Taluka, 88 persons were convicted for celebrating "Gandhi Day" "Dandi Day" and "Boycott Week."

JALLIANWALLA DAY

Congress Volunteers Arrested At Mandvi

The Mandvi police arrested two Congress volunteers on Thursday evening at about 9 p.m. for holding the "Jallianwala Day" meeting.

THREE "CONGRESSMEN" JAILED

KISHENGANJ, (PURNEA), April 12

Mostan Sah, a prominent Congressman and two others who were arrested on the eve of the Calcutta session of the Congress have been convicted under Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mostan Sah has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while others to three months' rigorous each.—A. P.

CHOICE OF THE FUTURE

(Continued from page 6.)

tish, the Mahrattas, the Moguls, or the Rajputs ruled, and they have lived and laboured and kept the Indian Homeland alive and active, distinct, in its civilisation, culture and society, mingling with a pure conservatism a curious adoptability to change.

May I mention by the way, that Indian Society, Indian Civilization and Indian Culture are essentially a Rural Society, a Rural Civilization and a Rural Culture. It is these 'villages' which will live to eternity for ages to come, and their 'resurrection,' for a new life of future, based on past experience and modern equipment and thought, is the FINALITY, and their re-organisation and remaking is the only problem of PERMANENCE which must and should always engross the attention, thought, energy and devotion of all administrators, legislators and public workers.

USE OF POLITICAL POWER.

As long, therefore, as different sections think of political power only, either free of British influence or control or with restricted British control or influence, and not the use of political power for the peoples—the rural working masses, it will be a useless aimless struggle for personal power, doing the minimum of good to the peoples and maximum of harm by internal friction and possible collissions, and prevention of combinations collaboration and concerted action, for achieving full freedom or even for the use of such power as may come into being under any Parliament—given an unsatisfactory constitution.

THE ESSENTIAL CONDITION

These constitutions may change, Governments may change, Cabinets may change, but whatever state power that may exist in India at all times, must and will have to consider the Indian villages and their rural millions—its source of inspiration, its base of authority and stability, its pivotal point all policies and programmes. Therefore 'no government,' however sodlidly backed by majorities of vested interests—dynastic, commericial, administrative or communal, can have 'the rural masses' support, unless and until,' it accepts, undertakes and operates a Plan and Programme of Rural Remaking, which directly and immediately affects the daily life of the Indian Rural Workers, unless and until' it interests the villages in administration, civics, democracy and economic reconstruction of village life. Till then any government and the rural masses, will keep aloof and apart, looking at one another as the exploiter and the exploited, as a mercenary tax-collector and impoverished indebted tax-payer only, widening the gulf of exasperation, and boring the volcano disruption and revolution.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED "SINE DIE" AFTER NIGHT SESSION

Medical Council Bill Referred To Select Committee, But Discussion On Maritime Convention Bill Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 12.

"I wish the Hon'ble members a pleasant holiday. This house stands adjourned "sine die", said President Chetty at 11-30 to-night, at the end of a long and arduous session when he refused to hear the appeal, either of Mr. Raisman or of Mr. Mitchell, that the importance of the Bill ratifying the Maritime Convention was such that it should go to a Select Committee. The President answered that if the Government was so keen on the measure it could place it first on the list of business for the next session.

Lobby feeling was that Mr. Raisman's long written speech was partly responsible for this difficulty of the Government. Another explanation given was that the Government having been assisted by the house and by the Chair to get its Medical Council Bill to a Select Committee, it could not expect further latitude.

A NEW EXPERIENCE

However members enjoyed the fun of having a night sitting for the first time in the history of the Assembly and none of them seemed tired. In fact they protested against the Government votes "Stifling" the discussion on the Medical Council Bill. To-day's experience was so pleasant that many members wished that there would be more night sittings. The chamber certainly looked brilliant for soft lights gave an artistic touch to the colour scheme of the chamber and the members dressed either in dinner jackets, or in flowing white robes gave a fitting touch to the settir With the exception of Ranga Iyer all on the Opposition benches were in Indian costume, while official members were mostly in dinner jacket.

Sir Joseph Bhore was the leader of the House for an hour as Sir B. L. Mitter had left at 9-30 to catch the train for Simla.

The President Shanmukham Chetty leaves for Madras on Friday. Most of the members of the Assembly are leaving tomorrow, but those who expect to be invited to go to London in one capacity or other are staying on. Indeed most of time in the lobby to-day, pressmen were asked whether any news had come over cables, giving names of the Indian Delegates.

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the motion for a Select Committee on the Medical Council Bill, and also on Mr. Maswood Ahmed's amendment that the Bill be circulated.

Sir Fazli Hussain referred to th edebate two months ago, when, he said, twelve members participated in the discussion, criticising the scope of the Bill, and stating that Government were providing one standard for medical education, whether of University or of school, throughout India. It was then argued that Government's action was based on the attitude adopted by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Sir Fazli Hussain said that it would make matters easy if he explained to the House the object of the Bill which was to provide for the maintenance of a uniform minimum standard of medical education in this country, imparted by a University or Colleges and not by medical schools. The function of the Council, which would be set up under the Bill would be to appoint, nominate or select inspectors who would inspect and ascertain whether a uniform minimum standard was being maintained all over the country and would make their report to the Council.

INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Fazli Hussain, explaining why there were more nominees of Government on the Indian Council than was the case in England, said that the chief medical colleges and hospital institutions there were run by private bodies.

Referring to reciprocity, he said that it was a matter where the Select Committee could find a solution. The point of view expressed by the members had his keen sympathy (Cheers) and in that matter there was no reason why they should not be at one.

Regarding the case of licentiates, the Education Member paid a tribute to the work of the Service, and said, that the question to be determined was whether the present system of two standards could be done away with, as a change would involve prohibitive cost. However, if the objection was to the fact that the All-India Council's register would contain their names, it was then for the Select Committee to consider whether it was necessary for the All-India Council to maintain any register at all, because the Provincial authorities already maintained registers which could be used.

"SPOILING CHILDREN."

It was for the Select Committee to decide the matter, but the suggestion that a licentiate's name should be entered in the appendix of the register was not proper. He added: "Let us not spoil children by agreeing to their unreasonable demands". (Laughter).

MR. NEOGY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Neogy opposed rushing the Bill through. He declared that it was only of a limited character and different ted graduates from licentiates. The whole Bill was conceived in a spirit of suspicion. Having deliberately decided to raise the standard of medical education and thereby encourage licentiates, was it right, he asked, to discriminate against them? There were many licentiates, who were occupying a high position in the medical service.

PLEA FOR ONE REGISTER.

Sir Henry Gidney endorsed Mr. Neogy's observations and vigorously pleaded for one register for graduates and licentiates as medical men themselves wished. When the medical profession did not want to recognise a difference,

(Continued on page 8.)

KHADDAR IS THE ONE THING—

that can bring a ray of sunshine in the dark and dilapidated dungeons of our half-starved peasantry—Gandhiji.

YOUR DUTY TO MOTHERLAND

CLAD YOURSELF IN KHADI
BUY NOTHING BUT KHADI

SWEEPING REDUCTION

FOR NATIONAL WEEK

HANDSPUN GENUINE KHADI
COTTON — WOOLLEN — SILKEN
offered at

Annas 1—2—3—4—6 less per Rupee

UPTO 16TH INST.

Only 3 Days—14th, 15th, 16th

HURRY UP— DON'T DELAY

RENDER YOUR QUOTA

A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDAR

396, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY 2.

DISPUTE OVER HINDU WIDOW'S WILL

Trustees Charged With Having Obtained It By Fraud And Coersion

BOMBAY EX-JUDGES FIGURE IN TESTAMENTARY SUIT

Ex-Judges of the High Court are among the legal luminaries engaged in the testamentary suit now being heard by Mr Justice Wadia at the High Court.

Counsel in the case are the Advocate-General, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. H. J. Kania (who was on the High Court Bench till a fortnight ago), Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. B. K. Desai.

CHARGE AGAINST TRUSTEES

In this case, Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, solicitor and others who are trustees and executors of the will of the deceased Putlibai, a Hindu widow, are charged with having obtained the will by fraud, coersion and undue influence on the lady.

The defendants, Dwarkadas Kalyandas and others, are contesting the will as invalid on the above grounds. The properties amount to about Rs. 23 lakhs, out of which about 10 lakhs are bequeathed to charity under the will.

COUNSEL AS WITNESS

Mr. Kania who is counsel in the case, was one of the witnesses for the plaintiffs. He was questioned about his interview with the Putlibai, during a previous litigation between her and her nephews. Witness said that usually he did not see his clients personally, but as this was an important matter, he was requested by the attorneys to see Putlibai and ascertain whether she understood and consented to the terms of the settlement in that litigation. Putlibai appeared to him as a strong- minded woman, quite able to take care of herself.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Taraporevala, witness said he knew there was a dispute regarding some ornaments which Putlibai claimed. He was with her for half an hour. The lady was quite serious, and expressed herself with strong feelings.

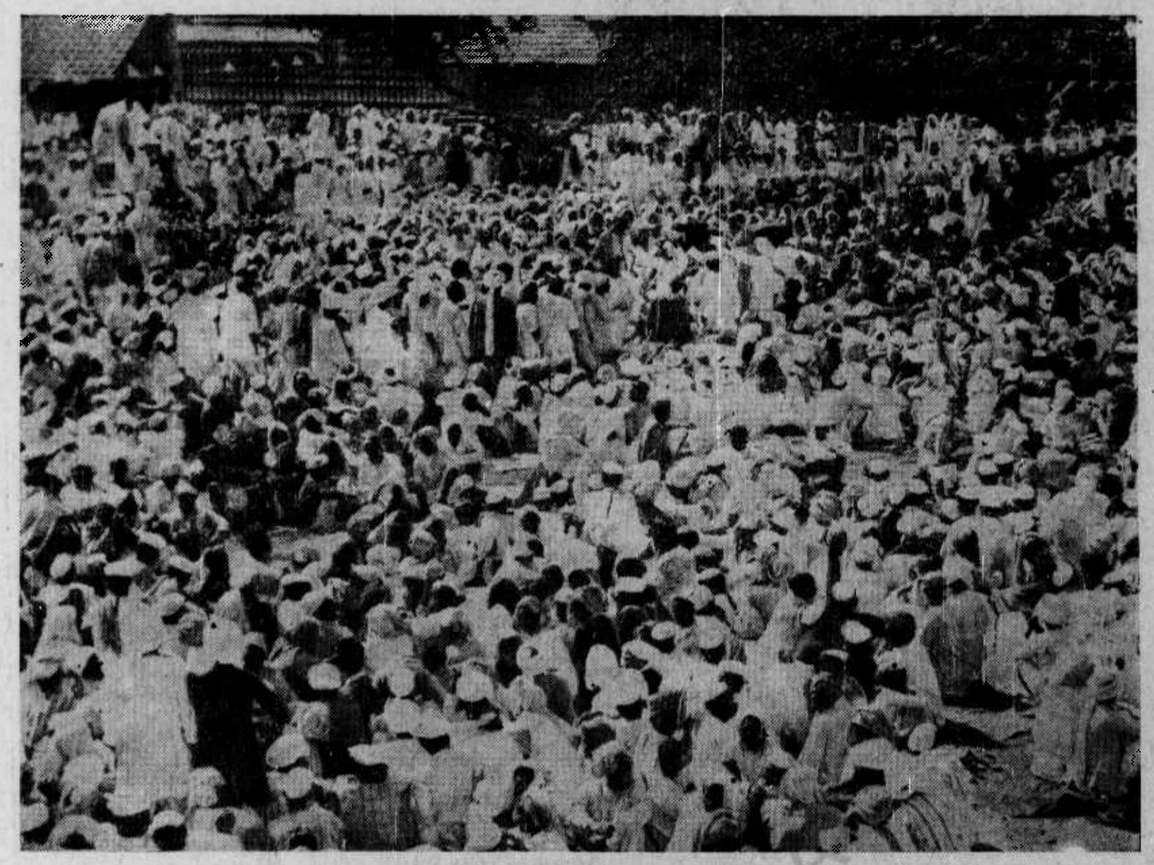
DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness, Dr. M. D. Gilder, stated that he treated Putlibai for diabetes and high blood pressure in March 1931. He saw her several times. Mr. Laud, solicitor, the first plaintiff, asked whether she was in a fit condition to make a will. Witness replied in the affirmative. She appeared to witness as a strong-minded woman. It struck him that she could not be dominated by anybody. She always talked about her relations harassing her and said they were "some sort of a curse" to her.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taraporevala, witness said that at one time Putlibai complained to him that her relatives were dragging her to court, and that certain things were in the hands of a receiver. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

BOMBAY DHOBIS' PROTEST MEETING



Bombay Dhobis met at Jacob's Circle yesterday to protest against the employment of outsi ders.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Advocate Of High Court Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Advocate of the High Court.

PART FIRST.

FIRST CLASS.

Bhide, Parasharam Vinayak.

SECOND CLAS.

M C Hiremath; L S Kamat; K G Shastri; S Vijai; R G Alnavar; A D Angolkar; V D Arjunwadkar; J G Akadi; D S Avachat; S A Barve; M G Bavare; V K Bhagvat; L H Bhalerao; L H Bhatt; M V Bhave; R G Bokil; S P Chitale; S C Dalal; M K Deo; N B Derasary; A D Desai; C C Desai; C C Desai; U G Desarda; V N Deshmukh; S S Deshpande; V D Deshpande; B S Devasthali; I K Dhebar; R M Gandhi; V T Ghanchi; R S Golkar; U K Gor; S Y Gune; S T Gune; G R Inamdar; M G Jadhav; S V Joglekar; V G Joglekar; B R Joshi; D T Joshi; R G Karguppi; P M Kenia; K S Keskar; N G Keskar; D V Ketkar; M F Khambati; C J Kotak; C C Kothari; A G Kotval; B H Kulkarni; D N Kulkarni; D R Kulkarni; G B Kulkarni; J E Kulkarni; V G Kulkarni; V S Kulkarni; P D Madhuskar; M H Mahadik; B S Mahajan; Y K Marulkar; D N Mavalankar; A A Mehta; C N Mehta; J P Mehta; S A Mensinakai; N G Naik; A G Nakhare; V N Narwekar; P G Nimbkar; R K Parekh; Y G Paricharak; N J Parikh; G K Patel; M D Patel; M D Patel; P N Patel; S C Patil; V H Patil; N W Phansalkar; C N Pleader; B G Pujari; P K Puranik; D N Purohit; R H Purohit; B H Raichoor; K D Rajopahye; S K Sabnis; G B Sahasrabudhe; V B Sanghvi; R D Sawai; S R Shaha; C D Shah; C G Shah; F N Shah; H M Shah; J T Shah; J M Shah K N Shah; K D Shah; K C Shah; N G Shah; S M Shah; G K Shaligram; K K Shende; V B Shevade; G L Sindhi; C M Tamhane; D G Tamhankar; T S Tembekar; C B Thackar; H B Thakkar; N P Thosar; S R Udhalikar; B T Utpat; H M Vartak.

PART II.

FIRST CLASS

Deshpande, Vishnu Narayan and Shah, Harsadlal Shiwalal.

SECOND CLASS

A S Shiralkar; S Vijai; V A Abhyankar; R H Agalagavkar; G S Aphale; T G Aphale; D N Apte; H D Apte; M V Atre; P N Aurani; L S Banavadekar; M D Baral; H R Benur; J P Bhanagay; K N Bhide; A B Bhokare; M N Bhuptany; G J Bijlani; B J Brahmbhatt; S A Brahmecha; K H Buch; D K Dabke; B D Dalal; N D Datta M G Dave; A B Deodhar; S V Deodhar; B R Deshmukh; B H Deshpande; K V Deshpande; V R Deshpande; M N Devkar; A V Dighe; V V Divate; P B Enty; K R Gadkari; P A Gandhi; S D Gode; G M Hedge; P M Hublikar; V R Inamdar; R P Italia; G R Jainapur; S N Jani; V D Jatkar; S S Jog; B H Joshi P A Joshi; R D Joshi; S S Joshi; R V Kaikini; D S Kale; G V Kalelkar; V G Kanade; J S Karyakarte; S V Katti; V T Kelkar; M G Khade; D R Kharadkar; R S Kothari; D V Kotkunde; R H Kuba; H M Kulkarni; K R Kulkarni; N S Kulkarni; R M Kulkarni V N Kulkarni; A K Kurane; G K Lalani; N N Majmudar; R J Majmudar; S S Marathe; R J Marwadi; S M Marwadi; V Mayasandra; B N Nadgir; M W Nadkarni; D S Nagarkar; J U Nahata; G M Naik; B R Nandurkar; V S Naragund; C S Natu; B S Panchamukhi; R N Panday; D G Pandit; P P Pandya B V Paranjpe; R S Parkhi; N P Parmar; A B Patankar; R R Patankar; M L Patel; M G Patel; G D Pathak; S G Patil; S H Patwardhan; R C Pawgi; H H Peshawe; Y R Phadke; B V Phatak; L B Pol; K S R Prabhu; A R Prabhune; V G Pujari; G K Ramtirthakar; S A Ranade; S D Ranade I M Raval; P V Raykar; N M Rege; G H Sahasrabudhe; D S Sali; D B Shah; D T Shah; J H Shah; P J Shah; P G Shah; R K Shah; R P Shah; S H Shah; S G Shah; K V Shenoy; P B Shirwalkar; B H Soman; L A Tembe; G K Tonapy; Y B Udepurkar; D N Upadhyaya; V S Vadagbalkar; D V Vaishnav; K V Varia; J R Vidwans; A A Wazifdar; M T Wingle; S R Wyavahare.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

Vijay Shankar (passed both parts at this examination).

The following candidates have passed the whole examination, having passed in one of the parts previously:—

J G Arkadi; L H Bhalerao; M V Bhave; R G Bokil; S P Chitale; N B Derasary; C C Desai; C C Desai; S S Deshpande; V G Joglekar; B R Joshi; D T Joshi; N G Keskar; J E Kulkarni; V S Kulkarni; B S Mahajan; Y K Marulkar; V N Narwekar; C N Pleader; B G Pujari; P K Puranik; K D Rajopahye; F N Shah; C B Thackar; S R Udhalikar; B T Utpat; R H Agalagavkar; T G Aphale; M V Atre; P N Aurani; M D Barai; H R Benur; J P Bhanagay; K N Bhide; A B Bhokare; M N Bhuptany; G J Bijlani; B J Brahmbhatt; K H Buch; D K Dabke; N D Datta; M G Dave; K V Deshpande; V R Deshpande; M N Devkar; A V Dighe; P B Enty; P A Gandhi; S D Gode; G M Hegde; P M Hublikar; V R Inamdar; R P Italia; S N Jani; S S Jog; P A Joshi; R D Joshi; S S Joshi; R V Kaikini; D S Kale; G V Kalelkar V G Kanade; J S Karyakarte; S V Katti; V T Kelkar; R S Kothari D V Kotkunde; R H Kuba; H M Kulkarni; K R Kulkarni; R M Kulkarni; A K Kurane; G K Lalani; N N Majmudar; R J Majmudar; R J Marwadi; V Mayasandra; M W Nadkarni; J U Nahata; G M Naik; R N Panday; D G Pandit; P P Pandya; B V Paranjpe; M L Patel; M G Patel; S H Patwardhan; S A Ranade; S D Ranade; I M Raval; N M Rege; G H Sahasrabudhe; D S Sali; D B Shah; D T Shah; H S Shah; J H Shah; P J Shah; P G Shah; R K Shah; R P Shah; S G Shah; K V Shenoy; P B Shirwalkar; G K Tonapy; Y B Udepurkar; D N Upadhyaya; D V Vaishnav; K V Varia; A A Wazifdar; S R Wyavahare.

PAYMENT OF TOLL TAX

Government Remove Misunderstanding

As it has come to the notice of the Government that a certain amount of confusion exists in the public mind regarding their liability for the payment of tolls, it has been thought necessary to issue a short explanatory note on the subject.

Toll bars are now in existence on all provincial roads at intervals of 10 to 15 miles. The fees vary with the type of vehicle. The ordinary fee for a cart drawn by two bullocks is 2 to 4 annas, for a motor car eight annas and for a motor bus or lorry one rupee.

Wherever a toll bar has been placed on a main Provincial Road, at an interval of less than 10 miles from another toll on the same road, it has generally been so placed with the object of taxing traffic which may come on to the main road from a branch and may leave the main road by another branch road, without passing through one of the regular tolls on the main road.

All traffic is required to pay a toll at each toll bar, and a fee once paid at a toll bar covers the return journey made on the same day (midnight to midnight) through that bar.

Except in the case of freight carrying motor lorries, on which a toll fee is levied at each main bar for every outward trip made on the same day—a toll fee once paid at a main her covers any number of outward and return journeys through that bar, made on the same day (midnight to midnight).

MATRIC EXAMINEES AND SCIENCE PAPER

Disappointment For Hyderabad Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, April 13.

Great disappointment and nervousness prevail among candidates for the Matric examination at this year's science paper which did not cover the whole ground. It contained questions on telephone and shadows beyond the course and the continued serious misprint of word "properties" into word "proportion" which was pointed out to the candidates seated in one place but not to others in another place.

The Headmasters Association is considering the question.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED "SINE DIE" AFTER NIGHT SESSION

(Continued from page 7.)

why should Government try to compartmentalise them and treat them separately?

The Assembly met again after dinner and the President took the chair at 9, when about 40 members were present, while in the public galleries there were about a dozen visitors, mostly medical men who were interested in the Medical Council controversy.

GRATITUDE TO LICENTIATES.

Mr. Yamin Khan, Leader of the United India Group, continuing his speech said that there was no one who had not at one time or other been treated by licentiates, and felt grateful to them for their skill. The speaker did not subscribe to the view that graduation in medical science made one a better doctor, for that depended on God's gift.

Mr. Thampan was anxious to have the most efficient medical service in the country and felt that a board of inspection would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that there were Provincial Boards under each local Government who could settle the question of reciprocity. The Bill, as such, conferred no privileges on the medical profession in India and there had been no demand from the public for legislation.

At the night sitting to-day, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh gave his objections to the Medical Council Bill and wanted an assurance that they could reopen the question of the inclusion of licentiates in the medical register and press for a reduction of the official elment in the medical council and for the introduction of election for its president.

CLOSURE.

Mr. B. Das, Mr. Jadhav and others rose to speak but a number of members on the Government benches called for closure. The President asked the House to vote on closure, which was carried by 39 votes to 21.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, replying to the debate, said that the House would probably appreciate at that hour the quality of brevity (opposition:—Go on). Mr. Bajpai said that the Bill was suffering from the atmosphere created round it and it was very difficult for any speaker to contend against atmosphere.

"STIFLED DISCUSSION."

Mr. G. P. Singh:—Is that the reason why Government have stifled discussion by their vote?

Mr. Bajpai:—I don't think Government can be accused of that when three days debate has taken place and so many members have spoken, and put their cas lucidly.

Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarday:—What about those who have not spoken?

NO DICTATION FROM OUTSIDE

Mr. Bajpai continuing said that the provision investing the Council with power to supervise standards and professional conduct already existed in Provincial acts, and this House could not override those provincial boards without the consent of the provinces. The House must banish the suspicion that the Bill was dictated by an outside body. As for the inclusion of licentiates, Government were prepared to consult local Governments but seven local Governments had opposed it. Hence the Bill was confined to graduates or those who possessed university qualifications. As for extending the measure of reciprocity this question could be discussed by the Select Committee.

The President said while it was permissible to ascertain from Government what their attitude would be with regard to a particular point in the Select Committee, the decision as to whether it was within the scope of the Bill or not would be for the Chairman of the Select Committee, as it would be for the Chair in this House to decide whether a particular amendment was within the scope of the Bill or not.

MOTION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE CARRIED.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed's motion for circulation of the Bill was lost by 24 votes against 43, and the motion for Select Committee was carried without a division.

I. M. SHIPPING ACT.

Mr. Raisman moved reference to Select Committee of the Bill to amend the Indian merchant shipping Act in order to ratify the International convention for safety of life at sea and another convention respecting load lines. He said that the measure was necessary to bring India to International recognition in the matter of those two conventions. They were a great charter for the safety of live at sea.

Messrs. Mitra, Ranga Iyer, Gunjal, B. Das and Jadhav participated in the discussion, Mr. Das pointing out that there were no facilities in India provided by Government for Indians becoming harbour masters, and Mr. Jadhav regretting Government's indifference to the development of the mercantile marine.

As many members were still anxious to speak the President stated he would not curtail discussion, but would adjourn the House.

Mr. Raisman stressed the urgency of the measure and said that the conventions had been already ratified by other countries.

The President:—I have done my best to expedite the business of the House, but I feel I cannot ask the House to sit any longer it being 11/30 p. m.

Mr. Mitchell wanted the Chair to enquire if there were more speakers on the Bill.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed:—We cannot accept the principle of the Bill, as it affects Haj.

The President wished the members a pleasant holiday and adjourned the House sine die.

The Bill will be taken up as the first business in the Simla Session.

PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Butler On Joshi Committee Recommendations

LONDON, April 13

In the House of Commons Mr. Butler informed Mr. Rathbone that views of Provincial Government on the recommendations of the Joshi Committee on prevention of child marriage were at present under consideration of Indian Government.

Pressed to expedite the matter, Mr. Butler promised to consult the Government of India.—Reuter

MR. CHETTY LEAVES DELHI TO-DAY

Madras Will Present Civic Address On 24th.

NEW DELHI, April 15

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, leaves Delhi on the 14th evening and arrives in Madras on the evening of 16th.

He stays in Madras for four days and after receiving a civic address from the Madras Corporation on the evening of 24th and attending a garden party by Mayor leaves Madras for Coimbatore on the night of 20th.—A. P

NEW WEEKLY FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Vrajlal Kapadia declared himself before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher of "Bombay" a weekly which will come out next month.

The "Bombay" is expected to be printed on the American style.

GERMAN FLIER AT JODHPUR

KARACHI, April 13

Hans Bertram the German flier who is attempting a record flight from Sourabaya to Germany left Allahabad at 11-35 this morning arriving this evening at Jodhpur where he will spend the night. He leaves Jodhpur early to-morrow morning arriving at Karachi at 8 a.m.

It will be remembered he has flown round the world twice and his seaplane was wrecked at Vizagapatam two years ago.—A. P.

Lahore.—A Muslim cook of a European Officer residing in Lahore Cantonment murdered his wife on the afternoon of 9th instant with a chopper. The police on getting information, arrived on the spot took the alleged assailant into custody. The suspect in the course of a statement before the Police is said to have admitted that he murdered his wife as she was unfaithful. A.P.

ITALIAN AIRMAN GIVES IT UP?

Engine Trouble Disheartens Him

KARACHI, April 13.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Robiano said that leaving London on the morning of 9th April he reached Bari at seven the same evening, left Bari the next morning at six and arrived at Haled at six p.m. After three hours rest he took off and landed near Hndjana in Persia at six in the morning on 10th April. Here he was delayed for two days and nights owing to language difficulty, Robiano knowing only Italian. He then departed for Bushire, but Petrol tank developed trouble. He landed at Bushire at night and passed the night there and took off this morning at eleven, but was again unlucky, meeting with the Engine trouble. He intends to overhaul it before mid-night and then take off for Calcutta where he hopes to land at ten tomorrow morning. If, however, the Engine is not repaired tonight, he does not intend to proceed further, having already lost three days, but proposes to return to Italy.—A. P.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SATISFACTION

Co-operative Bank Making Progress

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Kambli Education Minister, arrived here to-day and visited the Peoples' Co-operative Bank where all the distinguished citizens of Ahmedabad were present. Hon'ble Kambli expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the Bank during the one year of its existence.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

To Remain In Disturbed Areas For One Month

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Calcutta Gazette notifies that sections four and seven of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 will come into force in the Arambagh Subdivision of the Hooghly District and Sadar, Tamluk and Contai sub-divisions of Midnapore District. The whole area within the jurisdiction of the Debra Police Station in Sadar sub-division in Midnapore District according to the Calcutta Gazette is found to be in a disturbed and dangerous state and the conduct of the inhabitants of the aforesaid area has rendered it expedient to increase the number of police by the appointment of additional police to be quartered in the said area at the cost of the inhabitants of that place. The proclamation remains in force for a period of one year.

The Faridpur police searched a number of houses including pleaders. A pleader's Bar Library at Tamluk was searched by the local police and cetain papers are alleged to have been taken away.—A.P.

POPULAR RANGOON SURGEON DEAD

Governor Requests Officers To Attend Funeral

RANGOON, April 13.

The death occurred this afternoon from Pneumonia of Colonel James Walker Jones, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Rangoon.

The deceased was a popular doctor and owing to his genial disposition and charming manners he enjoyed a large private practice.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a communique regretting his death and requesting Government Officers stationed at Rangoon to attend the funeral, which takes place to-morrow morning.—A.P.

URDU MOSHAIRA IN BOMBAY

(From a Local Correspondent.)

The annual Moshaira under the auspices of "Bazm-e-Khayal" of Bombay will be held at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Sunday the 16th instant. There will be two sittings, one commencing from 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. while the other will commence from 9 p.m. Well-known poets from outside will participate. Of those who are gracing the occasion are Josh Malihabadi, Fani Badayuni, Saghar, Manzar, Ahmar, Sadiq, Ahmad and few others. People wishing to become members of the Reception Committee can purchase tickets from the editors of the "Hilal" and the "Nadim".

HISTORY AS WRITTEN BY BOMBAY OFFICIALDOM

Congress Is Blamed For Trade And Financial Depression

But Excise Department Comes For Laudation For Its Bumper Harvest.

"Bombay in 1931-1932" is the official review of the Presidency, and it makes dismal reading. The review is obviously biassed, because blame is laid at the doors of the Congress for everything that has happened.

While admitting there was world trade depression, Congress is blamed for the depressing Indian trade position, and for bringing "commerce into the political arena."

While there was retrogression in almost every department, the Excise Policy made real advance, thanks to the "popular Minister."

On the whole there is nothing remarkable in the review, except the long list of measures taken against the Congress.

OFFICIAL REVIEW CONDEMNS CONGRESS ANTI-DRINK ACTIVITIES AND PICKETING BUT PRAISES POLICE

The early part of the year under review was principally concerned with the working out of the agreement arrived at between Lord Irwin, and Mr. Gandhi, which was referred to in the concluding portion of last year's review. The annual session of the All-India National Congress was held at Karachi from the 27th to the 31st of March and ended in Mr. Gandhi securing the endorsement of the agreement and in his appointment as "Dictator" to represent the Congress at the second stage of the Round Table Conference. It was soon evident, however, that the agreement was regarded by many followers of the Congress as a period for intensive preparation for the renewal of the struggle and, as events developed, there was no dearth of evidence to show that, with the possible exception of Mr. Gandhi himself, the Congress leaders were by no means in a mood to conform to the spirit or the letter of the agreement. Every effort was made to declare that the settlement was a Congress victory and that it was merely a temporary truce and there was a good deal of talk by responsible leaders of the girding up of loins for the future struggle.

OFFICIAL CHARGE SHEET.

Propaganda against Government was continued with unabated vigour; dissolved Congress Committees were reconstituted, numerous public meetings were held at which stress was laid on the necessity of keeping alive the "war mentality"; measures for the boycott of foreign and particularly of British cloth were improved upon; picketing was revived on an intensive scale; special attention was directed towards the reorganisation of the Hindustan Seva Dal as an auxiliary to the Congress; the enlistment of volunteers was intensified; training classes were instituted in various places at which training on military or semi-military lines was imparted; and almost every other form of Congress activity was revived. It was in this atmosphere that the Working Committee of the Congress met in Bombay early in August and adopted a resolution against Mr. Gandhi's participation in the second Round Table Conference. Mr. Gandhi followed this up by the publication on the 20th August of his "charge sheet" of alleged breaches by Government of the Delhi settlement, but wiser counsels prevailed and Mr. Gandhi eventually sailed for London on the 29th August.

In response to popular clamour, Government appointed Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to conduct an enquiry into a number of charges levelled against the Revenue and Police officials in regard to the methods adopted by them in the collection of land revenue in certain villages of the Bardoli taluka of the Surat district. Great stress had been laid by the Congress leaders on the necessity for this enquiry, but realising the weakness of its case, the Congress eventually found a pretext for withdrawing from the enquiry by putting forward a demand, which the Enquiry Officer refused, for the wholesale production of all kinds of documents. The Enquiry Officer's report was published in December and the result of his findings, which clearly revealed the hollowness of the Congress charges was a heavy blow to Congress prestige in Gujerat and throughout India.

ORDINANCES COME.

Meanwhile Congress leaders were endeavouring to discount the results achieved by the Round Table Conference and were actively engaged in consolidating their position in preparation for a revival of the civil disobedience campaign and in exploiting the Delhi settlement for the purpose of adding to the prestige of the Congress and of securing for it and its adherents a position of privilege not enjoyed by any other organisation or by members of the general public. Their preparation had reached a stage at which orderly Government was seriously menaced. Mr. Gandhi returned to Bombay on the 28th of December and within a few days the Working Committee of the Congress declared the resumption of civil disobedience. Immediate steps were taken by Government to equip themselves with the necessary powers to meet the challenge and to cope with a movement with which the ordinary law was not designed to deal.

Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor General and brought into force in the Bombay Presidency. On the 4th of January Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested and confined in the Yeravda Central Prison under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827. By the 9th of January 189 leaders had been arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and by the 15th 229 more had been dealt with throughout the Presidency. 526 associations were declared to be unlawful under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and 143 of their buildings were notified for seizure under Ordinance IV. This vigorous offensive against Congress on all fronts, combined with the effective control exercised over the press, successfully prevented the movement from gaining momentum and enabled Government to restore peace throughout the Presidency.

"STEADY PRESSURE."

On the 7th January His Excellency issued a message to the people of the Presidency in which he pointed out that the Ordinances were promulgated to enable Government to discharge its duty towards the people and to save them from the consequences which must inevitably follow if the civil disobedience movement were allowed to develop. His Excellency stressed the point that no law-abiding citizen had anything to fear from the Ordinances, but that on the contrary the Ordinances would assist Government to protect law-abiding citizens in the pursuit of their lawful activities and usual avocations and that it was the duty of such citizens to abstain from participating in or encouraging the movement. This message was well received and had an excellent effect.

By the steady pressure maintained on all forms of Congress activity the end of the year under report saw the civil disobedience movement well under control, and except in Bombay City and the Kanara district, it was no longer an active menace, though the mischief in many places was only latent and liable to break out afresh if the grip of the law were relaxed. There was an almost entire absence of the wild and disgraceful scenes which were a feature of the 1930 campaign. Government was enabled to collect its revenues and to deal effectually with intimidation and the practice of social boycott. The few desultory attempts to revive forest satyagraha in some districts of the Central and Southern Divisions were promptly suppressed. There can be no doubt that practically all classes of the community were grateful for the maintenance of a peaceful atmosphere in which they were able to attend to their daily avocations undisturbed, and that the great bulk of them recognised that the measures taken by Government were justified and necessary and welcomed their success.

World trade depression aggravated by Congress manoeuvres, which brought commerce into the political arena, had their repercussions upon the trade and finances of the Presidency. Some sections of the mercantile community in Bombay City actively supported and encouraged a campaign of boycott and dislocation of business by frequent hartals with the result that Bombay lost business to other provinces which it will probably never regain.

ECONOMIC LANDSLIDE.

Though the year under report opened under somewhat happier political auspices and with a hope of a recovery in commodity prices, it was soon evident that the economic landslide was continuing in full force. The severity of its effects may be gauged from one example. Exports of raw cotton, Bombay's chief export commodity, were valued at Rs. 16 crores in 1931-32 as against a figure of Rs. 48 crores in 1928-29 and as cotton comprises about 50 per cent. of the total export trade it can easily be realised to what depths the export trade has fallen. In these circumstances, a balance of trade adverse to India might have been expected. The export of Rs. 60 crores of gold, however, proved a very substantial make-weight. Nor have internal trading conditions been altogether happy. The intransigence of one political party paralysed, for the best part of the year, Bombay as a trading centre and the mills were prevented from taking full advantage of a situation which from the political and fiscal points of view appeared to be greatly in their favour.

NO PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

The year 1930-31 saw the first check to that steady expansion of expenditure in education to which the Presidency had grown accustomed since the Reforms. The actual decrease was only a lakh and affected principally the building programme, but it was the beginning of what subsequent experience had shown to be a progressive and very probably somewhat prolonged downward movement. The year also saw an actual decline in the number of students in colleges. This was attributed partly to the reduction in passes at the Matriculation examination in 1930 and partly to political ferment. The civil disobedience movement made a definite set at college students. While it should be readily admitted that large bodies of students showed a spirit of discipline and devotion to their studies, the strain to which the whole body of youth in the Presidency was subjected, was brought forcibly to public notice by the attitude of a number of students of the Fergusson College when one of their number made an attempt on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson. Generally the year was a satisfactory one. A very satisfactory improvement was observed in all sections of Muhammadan education, though the state of female Muhammadan education in Sind was a matter of concern.

POLICE AND CRIME.

The civil disobedience movement continued to occupy the attention of the District Police during the year, though not so completely as it did in 1930. The truce arrived at under what is known as the "Irwin-Gandhi Pact" was, in fact, a period of preparation. While the more active and open hostilities of 1930 gradually ceased, the followers of Congress concentrated their energies on keeping alive the war-mentality. The scarcely concealed propaganda aimed at keeping alive the hatred of, and contempt for, Government fostered during the campaign of 1930 and the carefully concealed efforts to infect rural tracts with the Congress views imposed upon the Police a ceaseless vigil, circumscribing their activities in other directions and seriously hampering their efforts towards the prevention and detection of crime.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Except for its first two months, the year under report (1931) was remarkably peaceful and was disturbed neither by the labour nor the communal troubles which were the features of the two years preceding the launching of the civil disobedience movement in 1930. The first two months, however, found that movement still in progress and the activities of the Congress, though considerably weakened by the arrest of leaders at the end of the previous year, continued to impose a heavy strain on the police, thanks to the habit of disorder which the non-violent Congress had bred among the rabble of Bombay.

DRINK POLICY.

A vigorous anti-drink movement including picketing and social boycott was launched by the Congress at the beginning of the year with the object of crippling Government Revenues. The town shops in the majority of the districts were picketed and the licenses intimidated. Toddy trees were also cut down in Karana, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara Districts, but the effective measures taken by Government under the Ordinances brought the situation under control with the result that picketing and harassment slackened and the licensees regained confidence. The rations fixed for 1931-32 were the same as those for 1930-31. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 69,833 proof gallons to 1,035,686 proof gallons, but fell by 729,745 proof gallons below the allotted ration. The revenue under "toddy" amounted to Rs. 43.64 lakhs in the year under report as compared with Rs. 31.55 lakhs in the previous year. As regards consumption there have been different changes in different areas. This is attributed by the Commissioner of Excise to various causes. The total resources of the people in rural areas have fallen in proportion to the fall in prices, so has their cost of living, and so has the balance available for expenditure on liquor. Taxation and prices of liquor have not fallen much and consumption has fallen roughly in proportion to the general fall in prices.

FROM U. P. TO UPPER BURMA

Widespread Rain

POONA, April 13.

Yesterday through of low pressure persists and shallow depression has appeared this morning over the East Central Provinces. It has caused widespread thunderstorm rain from the Punjab to Central India and from the United Provinces to Upper Burma.

Scattered thundershowers also reported from south of Peninsula. Both day and night temperatures are markedly below normal generally over Northern India day temperature being more than fifteen degrees below normal in and around the Punjab and north Bengal.

Rainfall nearly general in East United Provinces east Rajputana and west Central India and local in Upper Burma Assam Orissa Bihar west United Provinces East East Central India Punjab Kashmir and West Rajputana while a few falls occurred in Lower Burma Bengal Chota Nagpur West Central Provinces Northwest Frontier Province Baluchistan Konkan and Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Mergui Mandaly Maymyo half inch Bhamo quarter Purnea one and half Chandbali one Chittagong three quarters Dibrugarh Sibsagar Tezpur Jessore Cuttack Naya Dumka quarter Neemuch one Guna three quarters Allahabad Bareilly Saugor Mussoorie half Gorakpur Benares Cawnpore Agra Mainpuri Bhopal Cutna Muktesar quarter Sonamarg Jhalarapatam one and half Murree one Rawalpindi three quarters Jaipur half Khushab Srinagar Dera Ismail Khan Harnai Jodhpur Ajmer Simla quarter Conoor Kodaikanal half Karwar Mysore quarter.

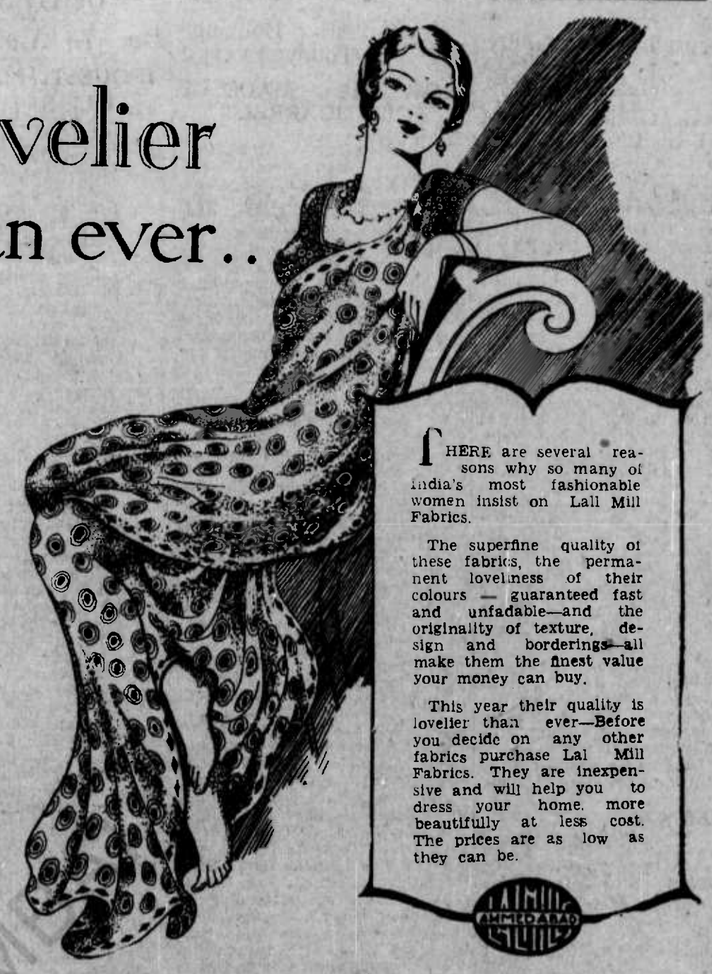
Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma West Central India and Northwest India but continue locally in Kashmir and east and north Punjab increase in United Provinces east Central India Bihar and Orissa Bengal and Assam and extend in east Central Provinces. Scatteded thunderstorms may recur in Mysore south Madras and Tenasserim.—A. P.

FATNESS CAUSED BY FEAR

Dr. Mihaly Balint, a leading psycho-analyst in Budapest is experimenting with a mental cure for fatness. "Fatness," he says, "is the reaction of certain weak people who fear the dangers of the world, a sub-conscious attempt to defend themselves with an armous of fat."

According to Dr. Balint, there are many psycholofical causes of fatness, and if the doctor can locate and treat the complex, the patient immediately begins to lose weight.

Lovelier than ever..



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LAL MILL FABRICS

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES

Incidence Of Sickness In Bombay City

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains a report on a statistical enquiry conducted by the Labour Office on the above subject. The enquiry related to operatives in three cotton mills in Bombay City and covered a period of twelve months from December 1930 to November 1931. It is seen that the average daily absences of a duration of three days or more were 1389—452 of which were due to sickness—an average of about 12 per cent. of the average daily number of persons employed in the three mills studied. Of this per centage, sickness accounts for four and other causes for eight.

It is also seen that sickness of three or more days' duration accounts for a time loss of 1.39 per cent. of the total man-days and that the percentage of wages lost to the total wages bill comes to 1.51. The total number of persons who were ill for three or more days was 5,420 while the number of cases of sickness was 5,627. The average duration of sickness per case was 9.57 days, the duration of absence in working days being 8.42 and the average amount of wages lost per case being Rs. 13-0-4.

An analysis of the nature of illness shows that fevers accounted for 51 per cent. of the total cases. As regards medical treatment received by the workers during illness, it is seen that country medicines were resorted to in about 40 per cent. of the cases and the proportion of cases in which no treatment of any kind was received was 21.63 per cent. The enquiry shows that there is more sickness among females than among males the number of cases of sickness among females being about 57 per 100 female employees employed during the period covered by the enquiry, the corresponding figure for males being about 46 only.

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AT HOME TO DR. POONSEY H. MEISHERI

Friends and admirers of Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, on his retirement from the Chair of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality, have decided to hold an at-home in his honour. Towards that purpose a subscription list is going round and the following amounts have been promised:—

	Rs.
Mr. Laljee Doongersey Gangji	300
Mr. Pragji Dayal Hariani	300
Mr. Ratansey Hirji Govindji	300
Mr. Madhavlal Makanji	300
Mr. Govindji Padamsey	300
Two friends of Dr. Meisheri	1000

Those who desire to join in the function and to contribute may send their donations to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, 20, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort; or Dr. Amarshi Jinabhai Bhimjiani, c/o the Modern Insurance Co., 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARGE OF FORGERY PROVED

Accused Pleads Guilty And Asks For Mercy

Ex-Major Of Nepalese Army In Bank Cheating Case

Further evidence was recorded on Thursday in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, in the case in which a Nepalese Officer is charged with forgery and cheating.

According to the prosecution, Deep Chand Rana, an ex-Major of the Army of Nepal, and a relative of the Royal family of Nepal, forged two letters in the name of a constituent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Calcutta branch of the Imperial Bank of India and caused two drafts, one of Rs. 65,650 and the other of Rs. 39,400 to be sent to him. He however did not receive the said amounts, as he was arrested before he could get the money.

The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and pleaded for mercy as he was a man of a very respectable family and that he had already been humiliated by being in custody for 14 days. Besides, the accused added he had not obtained a single pie of the money. He therefore, requested the Court that the ends of justice could well be met by imposing upon him a light, or even a substantial fine.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till the 18th inst.

GOVERNOR VISITS MINT

Presented With Silver Medal As Memento

On Wednesday morning His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid an informal visit to His Majesty's Mint.

He was met at the main porch by Major A. J. Ransford, R.E., the Mint Master, who presented to him Mr. Mitter, the Chief Assayer, and the senior Officers of the Mint Staff.

He then made a tour of the various departments of the Mint, and was shown the process of refining gold and silver, the melting of gold for the public and the Indian Mines, the manufacture of dies and medals, the examination of uncurrent coin, and the assay of gold, silver and bronze samples.

His Excellency showed particular interest in the new electrolytic Silver Refinery, the largest and most modern of its kind, which was built in 1928, in the striking and toning of medals in the Die Department, where he was presented with a Silver Medal struck as a memento of his visit, and in the Assay Department, where he inspected the irridio-platinum primary standards of weight, and paid particular attention to the detailed process of analysing gold and silver samples, and the strict precautions necessary to prevent any possibility of error before certificates of fineness are issued to the public.

BOARDING WAGON WHILE IN MOTION

Fatal Fracture To Muslim's Leg

"Death due to shock from compound fracture of the left leg. The deceased tried to board a wagon, while in motion and fell down" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of one Dost Mohemad Nababkhan, aged 35 years.

From the evidence it appears, that the Muslim had been to Bandra at 1 a.m. on Wednesday and while returning he tried to board [illegible] while in motion and slipped. He fell down and received several injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

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FATAL ASSAULT ON DHED

Scuffle After Boozing Toddy

HOW THEY "MADE UP OLD QUARREL"

BOMBAY, Thursday

Enmity between two Dheds, which had lasted for four years ended in one of them being stabbed to death by the other on Wednesday. Both of them met on Wednesday night with the intention of making up the old quarrel and after having drinks, one of them named Naja Hira was stabbed with a knife by Sawa Harka and his brother, Pala Harka. Naja Hira was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died at midnight. The Harka brothers were arrested by the Dongri Police and will be charged with murder.

From enquiries made it appears that Sawa Harka and Naja Hira were working in the Docks four years ago, and they had a petty quarrel over something, and since then they were on bad terms, one bearing the grudge against the other.

AT THE TODDY SHOP.

The Harka Brothers, who are living at De'Lisle Rd., came to Naja Hira on Wednesday, being a payday, with the intention of making up the old quarrel, all of them agreed to have drinks. The three, as well as some others, went to a toddy shop and had a round of drinks. After that, it was suggested by one of the Harka Brothers that each one present there, should contribute four annas, which would go for another round of drinks. It was stated that Naja Hira did not agree to the suggestion. At this both the Harka Brothers got annoyed and Pala Harka caught Naja Hira and Sawa Herka brought out a knife and stabbed Hira in the abdomen. After the assault, both of them bolted.

The Dongri Police were informed of the affray, which took place at Walpakhadi, and the police repaired to the scene and removed Hira to the J.J. Hospital, where he died at midnight. The police arrested both the Harka Brothers for murder late at night.

The City Coroner postponed the inquest over the body to April 22.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Harka Brothers were produced before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday morning, charged with murder and were remanded to police custody for the police to make further enquiries.

LATE DR. PETIGORA

Memorial Building Opened

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, April 10.

The opening ceremony of a memorial building in the memory of the late K. B. Dr. R. J. Petigora took place within the precincts of the Civil Hospital Sukkur lately. The doctor was Civil Surgeon from 1916 to 1927 at Sukkur where he died on 16th July, 1927.

After Mrs. H. T. Sorely took the chair, Major A. H. Harty I. M. S. Civil Surgeon Sukkur, the President of the Managing Committee of the Fund summarized in choice words the appreciation of the services of the late Dr. K. B. R. J. Petigora at the hands of the Public who in consequence raised funds for the memorial building.

Mr. R. S. Kundandas District Public Prosecutor Sukkur one of the admirers and oldest friends of the late Doctor who gave a short sketch of his life.

Then the Secretary Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Bharucha read his short report.

Major Harty then presented the silver key to Mrs. H. T. Sorely who opened the building and eulogized in apt words the virtues of the Doctor as having learnt from her husband Mr. H. T Sorely who was the then Deputy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier and the Doctor used to visit Jacobabad as Civil Surgeon thereof.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY

During February, 1933 there occurred three industrial disputes, one each in Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Malwan. The number of work-people involved in these disputes was 5,935 and the number of working days lost was 1,06,785.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, April 13.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A.P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN TANK

Due To Asphyxiation ?

INQUEST POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY

The mystery surrounding the death of two persons, who got giddy while getting down into an iron water tank at the Jam Mills and died when removed to the Hospital is being solved by the Bnolwada Police. Two others, who also felt giddy and fell into the tank, are still lying at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The City Coroner before whom the inquest over the dead bodies came up on Thursday postponed the inquest to Saturday to enable the police to solve the mystery.

It appears that on Wednesday at 11 a.m. one Khaja Bapoo with the help of a coolie was cleaning the iron water tank which is situated in the Jam Mills compound. When all the water had been let out from the tank, and only six inches of it remained in it, Khaja asked one of the labourers to get into the tank and wash it.

Accordingly one Dyanoo went down to the tank through the manhole and before reaching the bottom got giddy and fell inside.

Immediately another labourer, one Santoo Bala, tried to get down to help his comorade, but in so doing he also felt giddy and fell into the tank.

Seeing that two persons had fallen down, Khaja sent for one Ruttonshaw Nusserwanji Patel, who hurriedly came and, while getting down, felt giddy himself as the others had felt, and fell down.

Yet another person Bhawoo Raghoo tried to get in, but as he too felt giddy, he was taken up.

All the four persons were removed in an unconscious state to the K. E. M. Hospital, where Santu Bala and Ruttanshah Patel died. The other two are still lying in the hospital.

It is stated that death might have been due to asphyxiation due to gas-poisoning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, is to be Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information.

Mr. O. H. Brown, is to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala.

Mr. R. S. Karnik, is to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, from the 29th March 1933, vice Mr. M. E. Guider appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. G. W. Khots, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedagad, vice Mr. D. B. T. Uudge proceeding on deputation.

Mr. K. J. Nanavatty, is to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. R. S. Kate.

Mr. R. S. Kate, is to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. W. W. Clifford transferred.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Biram, is to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the arrangement vice Mr. W. W. Clifford.

Mr. J. H. Hammonds to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. A. F. Clarke.

Mr. A. F. Clarke, is to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. D. F. P. Reid.

Mr. Ibraham Isaac, on return from leave is to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. T. N. Desai, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, on relief is to be Joint Second Class Sugordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. I. A. Shaikh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon is to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhusawas., is to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panvel.

It is notified that Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 3rd Baronet, becomes the member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, as a representative of the Trustees of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund and of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Memorial Fund vice the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 2nd Baronet.

Pachmarhi.—Mr. C. Chitham, Inspector-General of Police, who recently fractured his right collar bone while out pig-sticking in Wardha District, has come to Pachmarhi and is progressing favourably is going to England Gusev 3,500 roubles. Gusev said on eight months' leave.—A.P.

MIGHT IS RIGHT ?

Novel Way Of Settling Dispute

POLICE GET SCENT OF IMPENDING SCUFFLE & EFFECT ARRESTS

The timely intervention of the police prevented a novel method of settling a dispute by both the parties assembling at a certain fixed place with the intention of belabouring each other with sticks and [illegible] bottles on Wednesday night. Seven Muslims belonging to both the parties were arrested by the police and removed to the police station.

It appears that there was a summons case hearing at the Mazagaon Court on Wednesday. In that case one Pir Mohemad Nur Mohemad, working in the Kaiser-i-Hind mills has filed a complaint against two persons named Baba and Kallu. It appears that there is an old enmity between the two parties.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH?

It was stated that it was mutually agreed between the two parties, that after the hearing at the Court on Wednesday, members of both the parties should assemble at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, and try their strength by belabouring each other. Accordingly both the parties met on Wednesday night at Nesbit Road.

The Byculla Police, who had information about the coming fight between the two parties, arrived on the scene with a posse of police. At the sight of the police many of the disputants took to their heels, but the police succeeded in arresting Yadeali Musa and seven other Muslims belonging to both the parties

RELEASED ON BAIL.

The seven arrested persons were placed on Thursday morning before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50/ each, till April 21, to allow the police to make enquiries.

Abdul Azib Distbahomad and Azanalli Abdealli, who also were arrested at the same time, were bailed out by the police previously.

WHY HE TOOK OVER-DOSE OF OPIUM

Daughter-In-Law's Letter To Coroner

It was stated at the City Coroner's Court on Thursday morning that many reasons had been given by one Sorabji Cowasji Shroff, who had taken an overdoe of opium and died on Wednesday, for his committing suicide. For allowing the police time to make further inquiries into the case, the City Coroner adjourned the hearing to Saturday.

It appears that Sorabji Shroff aged 59 was living with his daughter-in-law at the Cowasji Patel Street. On Wednesday afternoon, the daughter-in-law found Sorabji lying in his bed and feeling very ill. She tried to telephone to the family doctor and as he could not come in time she removed Sorabji to the G. T. Hospital in an ambulance, where he died in the evening due to opium poisoning. The daughter-in-law handed over a letter addressed to the City Coroner by Sorabji just before his death, which gave several reasons for his having taken an overdose of opium with the intention of ending his life.

The Police are making enquiries.

TROUBLE NIPPED IN BUD

Smart Arrest Of Mavalis By Police

The Agripada police arrested on Wednesday night a Hindu and four Muslims belonging to a gang which was notorious in that section, when they were lying in wait armed with lathis and soda-water bottles to assault another set of Muslims, whom they expected to be near the place.

The arrested persons were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and the police applied for the remand of the accused for making further enquiries.

THE POLICE STORY

In their application the police stated that they got information that a few Muslims were lying in wait in their section armed with lathis and soda-water bottles to assault a few Muslims whom they expected to come that way. At 7-30 on Wednesday night, the Agripada Police went to the place, and found a group of men armed with sticks, lathis soda-water bottles and other missiles. They arrested Jaganath Nageswar, Mohomad Hussein Gafati and three other Muslims and marched them to the lock-up.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50/- each, to allow the police to make further enquiries.

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1932	12,50,697/-	38,40,413/-	45,39,158/-

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B. T. EXAMINATION

Result Declared By University Of Bombay

The following is the result of the B. T. Examination held by the University of Bombay last month and declared on Thursday:

PASSED WHOLE EXAM.

SECOND CLASS.

Mota Dhunjishaw Shroff; Piloo Framroz Vajifdar; B. Abreo; L. S. Athalye; C A Christie; **Cecilia Alice Rozario;** T B Shah; K S Vakil; T K Joshi; **Shanta Raghunath Patankar;** V K Koparkar; M C Matai; M P Shah; R S Mugalia.

PAS CLASS.

D. H. Deo; G. M. Joshi; R. H. Maniar; J. M. Samant; R. P. Balwalli; K. M. Chitre; S. V. Kale; S. N Sahasrabudhe; **Mildred Phyllis Nunes;** L M Chandiramani; G A. Chugani; S. K. Damle; R. D. Desai; G. T. Joglekar; B. M. Kale; J. D. Masani; A. M. Nizamani; G. V. Sahasrabudhe; A. R. P. Shaikh; **Malati Mangeshrao Telang;** V V Upadhye; G. R. Joshi; R. B. Khattar; **Mary Mathai;** R S Naik; F. K. Bhalji; V. S. Gramapurohit; N. K. Jangle; G. K. Athalye; Baloach Allah-Dito Jaghan Khan; P. M. Joshid; M. G. Mani; B. G. Naik; B. R. Patel; S. B. Pujare; S. S. Rane; M. V. Sathye; R. N. Thadhani; R. Gurki; B. M. Kapadia; D. V. Karandikar; V. D. Kelkar; C. V. Shirol; G. A. Tambe; R. K. Tumne; K. B. Desai; S. V. Ambedkar; S. H. Gokhale; M. R. Bondre; G. R. Kulkarni; S. D. Sankholkhar; M. R. Alegaonkar; S. V Phadnis; **Indumati Anant Sabnis;** R K Gadekar; **Mnijeh Ruttonshah Mehta;** P R Potnis.

PASSED IN PART I.

DIVISION II.

Y. M. Nanal.

DIVISION III.

R. N. Moghe; V. R. Koppal; N. V. Sathe; **Desai, Ala;** H. N. Juriasingani; R. C. Shah; L. Y. Tonannavar; N. M. Trivedi; **Sulochana Shantaram Shete; Lanibai Khanderao Vijayakar;** R D Gokhale; C P Joshi; M V Joshi; R B Kundgolkar; C N Vijayakar; M O Majan; V D Purandare.

PASSED IN PART 2.

GROUP 3.

K. D. Byali; G. P. Katti; K. A. Upadhyaya; C. A. Mundle; K. A. Israni; G. K. Patil; R. B. Patwardhan; R. Y. Sholapurkar; G. R. Wadappi; K G Kurulkar; **Esther Benjamin Mosses;** C V Sheth; R M. Sheth; S. T. Talwai.

PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE

Deceased Identified In Coroner's Court

"Death due to alchobolic poisoning, self adminstered" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Thursday morning, at the inquest held over the body of one Rustamji Daruwala, an aged Parsi.

From the evidence it transpires that a police constable of the Lamington Road Police station who was going on his rounds on Wednesday night, noticed a Parsi lying unconscious on the Tribhuvan Road. He removed the Parsi to the J. J. Hospital, where he died later. The police made enquiries about the deceased's relatives, but did not succeed in tracing anybody.

While the inquest was proceeding a few friends of the Parsi came and identified him as Rustomji Daruwala. It was stated that he had no relatives in Bombay and that his mother was at Navsari.

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HAUL OF "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

Accused Remanded Till April 19

A big haul of "Congress Bulletins" was made by the Maharbavdi Police, when they arrested a man near the Masjid Bunder on Tuesday evening. When searched, the arrested man was found in possession of over 600 copies of "Bulletin."

The accused was put up before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, charged with distributing unauthorised newssheets.

The Police wanted time to make inquiries into the antecedents of the accused, and asked for his remand into custody for a week.

The Magistrate remanded the accused till April 19.

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DEMON OF COMMUNALISM MUST BE FOUGHT ON ALL FRONTS

As Long As Religion Remains Basis Of Civic Rights There Can Be No Hindu-Muslim Unity, Says Dr. Alam

CALCUTTA, Apr. 10.

"My incarceration in Calcutta was another link of my connection with Bengal, and who knows when the chain may become too tight and with what results", said Dr Muhammad Alam in the course of a statement to the Associated Press.

Continuing Dr. Alam said:—

"I came here for my treatment and was to receive second course of it for three weeks. On the morning of 30th March a police officer with a posse of policemen surrounded my house and told me that he wanted to arrest me. I was taken to Bhowanipur Police Station and there the Officer-in-Charge took orders from some higher officer on the telephone to inform me that he would release me if I gave an undertaking not to go out for two days. That is against my creed and conscience, and accordingly I refused to do so.

TREATMENT DISTURBED.

I am not sorry why I was put in jail with Bengal compatriots, which has led to strengthen my old friendship and create even new ones. I had taken one application of the diathermy and deep therapy before I was arrested, and was to take another one on that day. I requested for continuance of this treatment in jail and this request was repeated in writing as well, but they refused this. My treatment was disturbed and I have started it anew on my release. I may not be on the frontline of active work of the Congress, but as a Congressman I am always prepared for these eventualities.

NO PERCENTAGES AND PATCH-WORK.

"I hope, on my return to Lahore, to take up my anti-communal work. This is the work which I can do at present and which should be done before the country aspires for any real progress. As long as religion remains the basis of civic rights there can be no Hindu-Muslim unity. We have to change the whole mentality of the people and effect this unity. It is no use standing on sandy rocks of percentages. It is impossible to surmount this rock, and even if we do it we do not know when we shall fall in the pitch. Such percentages and patch-work are a delusion, and in my view the demon of communalism must be fought with boldness on all fronts.

DEMANDS FOR AFFILIATIONS.

We have taken a bold step in the Punjab the very hot-bed of communalism, and I have every hope that the work shall spread to other provinces as well. I have already received applications from Trichinopoly and Benares for affiliation of the branches of the anti-Communal League started there. We have affiliated with us some other organisations, including that of the Educated Youths' Unemployment Association in Lahore. Our work is progressing. It only requires time to claim victory, which is bound to be ours. I have many difficulties on my way, but I am not yet disappointed, nor I shall ever be, because I think nothing including my life is too sacred to be sacrificed in fighting communalism in this country, which in fact is the sole hindrance in the way of progress".—A. P.

FOR DOCTORS AND SUFFERERS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER MALIGNANT GERM DISEASES

SAYS DR. AUFRECHT, CHEMIST TO THE BERLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY, MICROSCOPY AND BACTERIOLOGY:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Soap No. 1 and in my opinion it is such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. The soap is an excellent disinfectant."

SAYS DR. . . . . F. R. C. S., L. M. & S.:—

"My skin has become so sensitive that the irritation caused by the mildest antiseptics and soaps precipitates a mild attack of the disease. I have therefore had to give up all surgical and midwifery work. The only soap I can use is Godrej's Soap."

SAYS HERR KARL LUSURTZE, SKIN SPECIALIST:—

"I am a skin specialist and have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified, especially with regard to the hair they price so much."

SAYS MON. JOSEPH VAN PRAGG, THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH JEWELLER DOING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY & PARIS:—

".....My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soaps with me to Europe for use while there."

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW PRINTER & CO.; 121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PENALISING MERCHANTS

Marwari Chamber's Protest Against Anti-Dumping Bill

CALCUTTA, April 11.
(By Mail.)

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta recently has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Member in charge of Finance and Commerce explaining the views of the Chamber on the Antidumping Bill now pending before the Legislative Assembly:—

"Marwari Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta apprehends that Government is contemplating further increase in duties on imported piecegoods as a measure to check dumping from countries with depreciated currency. Should the Government reach at such a conclusion, my chamber strongly requests to exempt goods of existing contracts from such imposition which, if insisted upon will prove the last straw for the merchants to break the camel's back.—Gokuldas Mohata, Honorary Secretary."

PENALISING MERCHANTS

In the course of a letter written to the Hon. Member, the Chamber says "such sudden and frequent changes in the fiscal policy calculate nothing less than penalising the merchants both ways. First, the purchasing power of the consumers being very low which is well established and admitted by Sir George Schuster even the burden of repeated increase in tariff is borne by the merchants alone, as evidenced by market prices, which after increased tariff on artificial silk from the existing 50 per cent duty to about 130 to 150 per cent appreciated only by 5 per cent readily reached the original level or even below the same, for want of proper support.

EXEMPT EXISTING CONTRACTS

Secondly, new duties are imposed on existing contracts without sufficient previous notice to the merchants who have to bear all enhancements of the duty on existing contracts under section 10 of the Tariff Act. The capital investments of the merchants throughout India are many times more than the capital investments of a few but clamerous industrialists. My committee finds no reason why, while safeguarding the interest of the industrialists the Government overlook big stakes of a huge community of the merchants." Concluding the letter points out that sheer equity and justice demand that the existing contracts at least be exempted.—A. P.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS"!

Shafi Daudi On Haj Bill In Assembly

Why Officials Supported Maswood Ahmad's Scheme

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Moulvi Shafi Daudi M.L.A. and Makhdoom Syed Rajam Baksha have issued the following statement to the press:—

The Haj Bill has just been passed into law. It contains many small provisions but the main object of relieving the congestion and removing the insanitary condition on board the ship has at last been secured by rules and statutory provision in the Act. Heavy boxes, big bundles and other unnecessary luggage will have to be stored in the hold of the ship down below the docks to which pilgrims will have access every day, at the prescribed hour. Upper deck will have to be kept clear of all obstacles for the airing purposes of the pilgrims.

COOKED FOOD FOR PILGRIMS.

The main provision of the Act throws responsibility on the shipping company for providing cooked food to every pilgrim on board the ship. The cost is estimated to be no more than one rupee for three meals a day. Some friends regard it as revolutionary change in the old order and as entailing hardship on the pilgrims. But our eight months enquiry in 1929 throughout the country has convinced us that there was no other method to get at the root of the troubles of the pilgrims. There is no doubt that this is a new venture but no reform in the existing condition is ever possible without some risk being undertaken. From the start of our enquiry down to the last year when the Standing Haj Committee including Mr. Maswood Ahmad discussed our recommendations of supplying cooked food and agreed with it and we had no dissentient voice on this question.

MASWOOD AHMAD'S ATTITUDE.

After the bill on that line had been introduced in the Assembly last year some members of the Jamiat Ulema took objection to it and Mr. Maswood Ahmad began to support them. It is plainly a question of difference of opinion and we submit that it should be confined to that limit. But unfortunately, our friends have in their zeal of opposition overleaped the limit and began to attribute motives in a very insinuative and revolting manner to the designers of the scheme.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

Without affording opportunity to us to meet the insinuations Mr. Maswood Ahmad and some of his friends of the Nationalist Party applied for closure to the debate which having been supported by the officials was carried by four votes. These tactic were highly resented by us and that was the chief reason as to why many of the elected Muslim Members did not participate in the final voting as protest against the attitude resorted to by the officials.

In this connection we feel bound to lay before the Muslim public one important feature of the debate. Mr. Maswood Ahmad who poses himself as the strong supporter of the pilgrims and who had consequently tabled a number of amendments signified his unwillingness to support the most important one relating to that "there be one system of deposit of passage money which was in the best interests of the pilgrims."

When Haji Wajihuddin moved that amendment it was Mr. Maswood Ahmad who raised a point and got it ruled out of order. Now we give to the Muslim Public who we are sure will pronounce the following decree against the gentlemen. "Save us from our friends".—A. P.

ADVANCE KHADI

"National Week" Rush At A. I. S. A. Bhandar

The Secretary of the A. I. S. A., Kalbadevi, Bombay, writes:—

Excluding two holidays Sunday was the seventh working day in honour of the National Week celebrations. During these period, about 10,000 people visited the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalkadevi, Bombay including 1,500 ladies. About 25 percent of the visitors were such as had not started wearing Khadi yet nor were they permanant customers of the Khadi Bhandar. Only to contribute their little share towards the National Week celebrations they purchased Khadi.

During these seven days sales of Khadi have exceeded Rs. 20,000.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1933

MORE REVELATIONS IN MOSCOW TRIAL

Counter-Revolutionary's Confession

SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AGAINST SOVIET ARMY

Admission On March 15 Was Due To Nervousness, Pleads Thornton

On the resumption of Moscow trial in the afternoon M. Gusav, a red-haired nervous voiced man was colled, as the first witness. The prisoners listened with rapt attention as the prosecutor M. Vishinsky sh ut a staccato of questions.

M. Gusav giving evidence said he had belonged to the White Army and started for counter-revolutionary work in 1929 "when I met the Metropolitan Vickers employees." He added he received propositions from Mr. MacDonald to supply details of the plant, especially of military departments and the type of shells manufactured.

"IN MY OWN INTERESTS."

Amid dramatic silence, the prosecutor then called upon Mr. MacDonald and asked him, "Is what M. Gusav has said about your acquaintanc e true?"

Mr. MacDonald replied, "Yes, we were good friends in 1930."

"Why did you ask him for information?", asked the Prosecutor.

"In my own interests", Mr. MacDonald replied in collected tones.

DETAILED CONFESSION.

The reply evoked sensation in the court and the Judge was forced to ring the bell for silence. M. Gusev then embarked upon a detailed confession of how he had wrecked the machinery and obtained information.

M. Gusav declared he put metal in the machinery at Zlatacust, and Mr. MacDonald cooperated in the plan.

MACDONALD'S ADMISSION.

Mr. MacDonald was again called, and he said, "Yes, that is true", and admitted he gave M. Gusav 3,500 roubles. Gusav said he had tried to slow down production at Zlataoust, by sabotage. Mr. MacDonald denied knowledge of this. Gusav said that all sabotaging was directed against the efficiency of the Soviet Army, and added that when he was at other stations he had helped the workers to get in touch with Mr. MacDonald who recommended him to Mr. Thornton as the man from whom they could get information.

During the latter evidence Mr Thornton fumbled angrily with the copy of indictment.

M. Gusav said when Mr. MacDonald left Zlataoust he exchanged letters signed under secret names through a woman named Riabova. Mr. MacDonnald also told the Metropolitan Vickers' Secretary, Mademoiselle Kutuzova, to send instructions to Gusav under a fictitious name.

WROTE ON FIRM'S BUSINESS.

Replying to the assistant Prosecutor, Mr. MacDonald, with downcast eyes, declared he wrote to M. Gusav but on the firm's business and not in order to get information.

The prosecution then endeavoured to prove that Mr. Thornton was aware that M. Gusav was carrying on espionage under the direction of Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Thornton was called, and he admitted having met M. Gusav at the station buffet in the Ural Mountain. He said he was aware that M. Gusav gave Mr. MacDonald information concerning the firm's business, but he was not aware of any question of espionage. Mr. Thornton added, "I do not know what you mean by espionage".

The judge remarked, "It is a bad word."

PASSAGES READ.

The Prosecution read passages from Mr. Thornton's alleged depositions in which he had admitted cognisance of espionage activities. "Is that true", asked M. Vyshinski.

Mr. Thornton paused and deliberated and then said loudly and clearly, 'No'.

'Then why did you admit it on 15th March?'. 'I was nervous', replied Mr. Thornton.

'Did they apply third degree methods, and did you suffer?'. Mr. Thornton answered. 'No'.

The Court adjourned at this stage and the prisoners left the court together, only Mr. MacDonald showing signs of fatigue.

A STIR IN COURT.

There was a stir in the court when M. Krilenko, Commissar for Justice and a relentless former public prosecutor, entered and took an inconspicuous seat to hear M. Vyshinski play his former role. All members of the British Embassy were present as also Mr. Turner a London Solicitor who is watching accused's interests on behalf of the Metropolitan Vickers.

The court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow. The British accused who pleaded not guilty were allowed liberty on parole. But Mr. MacDonald and Russians were taken back to the prison on adjournment.

Moscow.—Mornings proceedings concluded following MacDonald's plea of guilty on which Soviet spectator said to one of Reuter's correspondents, "It seems that Russian bear has twisted lion's tail."

AFTER MOSCOW TRIAL

LONDON, April 12.

It is learnt that at to-day's meeting it was decided that Mr. Baldwin in the absence of Mr. MacDonald should call a meeting of the Cabinet immediately after the Moscow trial to consider the position if it was thought necessary.—Reuter's Special.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Bulgaria Follows Hitler's Example

MANDATES TO DEPUTIES ANNULLED

SOFIA, April 12.

Hitler's drastic measures against Communists members of the Reichstag have found a counter part in the Sobranje, where a Government Bill to annul mandates to 31 Labourite deputies (in a house of 274) was passed by an overwhelming majority after a hot debate.

Anticipating the result of the debate, the Labourites decided to abandon their seats, and declared their intention to continue work among the people in streets and villages.

The Government's action is attributed to the recent Labour activities and discovery of many Communist organisations.

Mounted police patrolled the city during the debate.

The "Red Priest", Labour deputy recently arrested, for subversive activities, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

TWO CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Two Hindu Congressmen, who were served with the Police Commissioner's Order on Wednesday the 12th inst., to report themselves to Superintendent Godvin, within 10 minutes after the receipt of the order, were put up on Thursday morning before Mr. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for disobeying the said order.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 250, or in default, further three months imprisonment, under Section 24 of the Special Powers Act.

CARTRIDGE REPORT LEADS TO ARREST

Lahore Sweepers Custodied Under Arms Act

LAHORE, April 12.

The police arrested two sweepers under the Arms Act following a recovery from their possession of 45 and 12 cartridges respectively. One of the arrested sweepers was igniting some cartridges in a field near Kucha Mishri Shah, and a loud report brought a crowd of people who handed him over to the police. He implicated another sweeper, servant of an officer residing in the Civil Lines, and a search at the latter sweeper's house led to the recovery of twelve live cartridges.

The police are investigating the matter.—A. P.

WOMEN POLICE FOR CHINA

Every City Engaged In Forming Its Own Squad

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Every large city in China is now busily engaged in forming a women police squad. Canton officials firmly believe that a "woman police squad will render the service more efficiently."

The qualifications which officials have drawn up for potential policemen, and which they must fulfil are as follows:—

Must be over 18 and under 20.

Must not be married.

Must be at least 4 feet 6 inches tall.

Must not have served prison terms exceeding one year.

The policewoman will wear the same uniform as the policeman, but she must have a black skirt, so as to avoid "misunderstanding."—Reuter.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, who has been elected Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS

Settlement Reached

Full Railway Service To Begin Atonce?

DUBLIN, April 12.

Following a conference between representatives of Strikers and Mr. Sean Lemass, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the settlement of the Railway strike was announced at 3 a.m.

It is expected that the full railway service will be in operation immediately.—Reuter.

DYNAMITE STICKS FIND

Miss Maya Devi Remanded To Jail Custody

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Miss Maya Devi Dasrathi Haldar and Bhopnath Hazra who were arrested in connection with the find of Dynamite sticks in Boarding House North Calcutta were remanded to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate into jail custody till April 26.—A. P.

SEVA SAMITI SCOUTS SALUTE MALAVIYAJI

Their Good Work Appreciated By Officers

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, April 12.

The Publicity Officer, Seva Samiti Volunteers' Camp, Hardwar, wires:—

An impressive procession of 1,000 Seva Samiti Scouts Volunteers left Godamandi on 11th afternoon and passed through the main thoroughfares, reaching Har-Ki-Pauri. The processionists returned to the camp this evening at 3-0 p.m. Malaviyaji, Chief Scout was soluted near the station.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

There was a social gathering at the camp attended by the District Magistrate, Meela, officer, Police Superintendent and others. The volunteers entertained the guests with music, dance that was much appreciated. Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru introduced the guests, congratulated the volunteers and exhorted them to spread the movement everywhere, training themselves in discipline and thanked the officials for the cooperation of Mr. Krishna Prasad, Magistrate, spoke in appreciative terms the Samiti work and exhorted the boys and girls to join the movement.

After a vote of thanks the function terminated.

GAINS TO DEPRESSED INDUSTRIES

Britain's Measures To Relive Unemployment

LABOUR MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED

LONDON, April 12.

In the House of Commons the Labour vote of censure was defeated by 384 votes to 46.—Reuter's Special.

An announcement that some of Britain's most depressed industries would receive immediate and definite benefits from trade negotiations now proceeding, was made by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in the Commons on the Labour motion of censure on the subject of unemployment.

He said that he hoped soon to announce the satisfactory outcome of Argentine negotiations while a considerable extension of trade would result from the heads of agreement reached with Norway and Denmark.

AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

Good progress had also been made in negotiations with Sweden and an agreement with Germany had been reached by which Britain's export of coal to that country would be practically doubled in return for the reduction of duties on certain German imports.

CHANGE IN RELIEF POLICY

Sir E. Hilton Young, Minister of Health, announced a change in the Government's unemployment relief policy, and said that a bill would be introduced by which Government would accept responsibility for both or administratively and financially assisting all able-bodied unemployed including those not entitled to the unemployment pay. This step would relieve the local authorities of the burden of poor relief.—Reuter's Special.

KAFFIRS CLOSE VERY FIRM

Commodity Markets Quiet

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 12.

On the Stock Exchange after early hesitation, mainly due to the overnight reaction to the Wall Street, the upward movement in most departments resumed, a feature being the renewed strength of gilt-edged securities and a sharp rally of home railways, largely attributed to the encouraging Board of Trade returns for March.

Elsewhere interest centred in Kaffirs, which closed very firm.

Commodity markets were mostly quiet in view of the coming holiday.

Wall Street opened irregular.

QUIT HYDERABAD IN 24 HOURS"!

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sindh) Apr. 9.

Mr. Pilley, of South India, a Congress worker of Hyderabad (Sind), who was recently released from Hyderabad Central Jail after the expiry of his term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, was yesterday served with a restraint order wherein the District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sindh) directed him not to participate in the C. D. movement and to leave Hyderabad within 24 hours and report his arrival in Madras to the Police Commissioner before the 18th April and not to leave that place without the permission of that officer.

Mr. Pilley, has been living in Hyderabad since 1927.

MADURA & GUNTUR CONVICTIONS

MADRAS, April 12.

The latest reports show that four Congress workers have been sentenced in Madura and one volunteer in Guntur to three months' each.—A. P.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO COPE WITH TEXTILE SITUATION

Abrogation Of Commercial Treaty Causes Flutter Among Japanese Cotton Spinners

LONDON, April 13.

The "Daily Mail's" Tokio Correspondent reports that the Federation of Japanese Cotton Spinners called an emergency meeting at Osaka, which was attended by the Foreign Office Representative, to discuss the Textile industry's course of action following the notice of abrogation of the Japanese-Indian Commercial Treaty.

Mr. Fushajiro Abe, President of the Federation, said: "The step taken by the Indian Government reveals that Lancashire is unable to face the Japanese competition, and the Federation is preparing a plan to cope with the situation in which support of the Japanese Government is assured".—Reuter.

BAJAJ TO TAKE COMPLETE REST

Mahatmaji Asks Ranka To Abandon Fast

NAGPUR, April 12.

It is understood that Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj interviewed Mr. Poonamchand Ranka in Khandwa Jail and handed him a communication from Mahatma Gandhi asking him to abandon the fast which he commenced on March 5 as a protest against alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners.

Mr. Ranka expressed his willingness, provided Government assured him sympathetic consideration of his suggestions.

Mr. Bajaj reached Wardha yesterday and Doctor Sonak after examining his health advised Mr. Bajaj to take complete rest for three months. Mr. Bajaj is feeling very weak and suffering from ear trouble.—A.P.

PORTRAIT OF S. N. BANERJI

Unveiled By Mayor In Corporation

CALCUTTA, April 12.

A life-size portrait of the late Sir Surendranath Banerji was unveiled in the Council Chamber of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon by the Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy. The Mayor referred to the public career of Sir Surendranath extending over half a century and to the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, of which he was the author and under which the Corporation worked to-day.

The Mayor, however, regretted that forces were already at work to undermine the foundation of this "Veritable Swaraj" and that the author of the act had never dreamt that clouds would burst so soon and that storms would come upon them so quickly. "Let us, however, take courage from his prophetic utterances that the Corporation will weather such storms. It will survive them all."

The Mayor announced that Mr. P. C. Coomar of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce had promised to donate a bust of Sir Surendranath to the Corporation.—A. P.

INDORE PREMIER CO-OP: BANK, LD.

Foundation Stone Of Building Laid

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 13

Yesterday morning the ceremony of the foundation stone of the Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Building was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar Bahadur, at Maharani Road Saganj. Srimant Saubhagyawati Chandrawati Masaheb. Chief Officers of the State and prominent pleaders and merchants were present.

A telegram addressed from Ratlam to Sthanakwasi Jains at Ajmer on Wednesday states that it was the 30th day of Muni Misrilalji's fast and appeals to make an enquiry and save the Muni's life.

FED CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS!!

Munsif Hauled Up Before S. D. M.

MADRAS, April 12.

A Calicut message says that the Police arrested the village Munsiff of Naduvannur for the alleged offence of feeding Congress Volunteers' Jatha some days ago. He was produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut who remanded him to custody.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER PLEADER

Accused Gets Seven Years Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 12.

Sir Robert McNair, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur has allowed the reference made to him by the Additional Sessions Judge Nagpur and convicted Ramchandra 'alias' Bapurao Pandey to seven years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempting to commit murder of Mr. Kholkute, a pleader of Nagpur.

On Daserah Day, Mr. Kholkute was stabbed by the accused while he was ascending flight of stairs. It was alleged that after stabbing the pleader, the accused went to the City Kotwali nearby and declared that he had "killed" him.

Mr. Kholkute was treated in Mayo Hospital for several months and one of his feet rendered useless due to shock. It was stated that the motive for the crime was some misunderstanding on the part of the accused over sale of a house owned by the pleader's client.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN RAJPUTANA

Mr. Ramnarain Chowdhry's Useful Work

(From A Correspondent.)

BARAN (Kotah), April 10.

Accompanied by Syt. Haribhai Kinkar, the well-known social worker of Rajputana, Syt. Ramnarain Chaudhry, Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Board of Servants of the Untouchables Society here yesterday after two days' stay at Antah, a District centre, where he addressed two meetings of selected persons interested in the cause of the removal of untouchability, visited Harijan quarters and addressed two small gatherings of Harijans exhorting them to give up drink, carrion, and unclean habits. A Harijan night school is contemplated to be opened at Antah soon.

At Baran Sjt. Chaudhry explained in a gathering of local reformers who met him last evening, the principles of the present Harijan movement and methods of work Consequently, a local Harijan Sevak Samiti was formed with Sjt. Nandkishore Vakil as President Seth Srikrishna Mehta as vice-President, and Babu Purshottam Swarup as Secretary. It was resolved to get the Samiti affiliated to the Rajputana Board. A Harijan day and night school is soon going to be started here.

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